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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 2nd September, 1958.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Local Road Scheme

*794. **Shri Shree Narayan Dass:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated a separate local road scheme and programme as recommended by the Central Council for Local Self-Government;

(b) if so, what are the important features of such a scheme and programme; and

(c) what is the present allotment of funds for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Under the Constitution, all roads other than National Highways in the States are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The recommendation made by the Central Council of Local Self-Government regarding local road scheme has accordingly been forwarded to the State Governments for necessary action.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Previously there was a scheme of this nature in which the Central Government contributed one-third of the cost of the roads taken up by the State Governments. May I know what happened to that scheme?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the National Highways are concerned, we bear the entire expenses of construction and maintenance. So far as State roads and roads of inter-State or economic importance in States are concerned, we give certain allotments out of the Central Road Funds and other provisions.

Shri Halder: May I know why some local roads near Calcutta sanctioned under this scheme have not been taken up?

Mr. Speaker: There are thousands of roads.

Shri Halder: I have a list of these roads with me.

Mr. Speaker: How does the hon. Member expect the Minister to know what is in the hon. Member's mind, what roads the hon. Member is referring to Even then, there are 40,000 miles of roads. These details must be first conveyed to the Minister. If he does not get an answer and if the matter is very important he can always come to me.

सेठ अचल सिंह : लोकल रोड स्कीम बनाने के वक्त क्या इस बात का ख्याल रखा जाता है कि रोड्ज पानी में न डूब जाय?

श्री राज बहादुर : इस का पूरा ख्याल रखा जाता है। इंजीनियर्ज का यह फर्ज है कि सरवे के वक्त इस बात का ध्यान रखें, लेकिन फिर भी ऐसा होता है कि नई नई सडकें बनती हैं और नहरें बन जाती हैं और उनके बनने से कभी कभी पानी रुक भी जाता है।

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government proposes to take many of the State roadways into National Highways; if so, how many such roads have been taken this year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are not going to take over or declare the State roads as such, as National Highways. The proposal was—and it is still under our consideration—that we should increase the total length of the National Highways from 13,800 miles to 15,000 miles. Certain proposals in this particular connection are under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Sir, may I put one question?

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question. The whole trouble arises out of too much centralisation. I find an adjournment motion here saying that in some parts of U.P. somebody has died. Is that any reason why you must bring up an adjournment motion here? For everything you look to the Central Parliament. There are also the State legislatures—Assemblies and Councils. I do not know where we are leading to. I am not going to allow this.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Only one question more, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No more. I am not going to allow. Every small road in every village should not come up before the Parliament. We will go to the next question.

Ship Repair Facilities

*795 **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to investigate into the existing ship repair facilities in the major Ports in the country has enquired into the matter; and

(b) if so, whether the report has been submitted to Government for consideration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Committee has not been able to complete its work so far. It is however expected to submit its report by the end of this year.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know how long this enquiry will go on?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Committee was announced as far back as 22nd January 1958. But certain points had to be cleared up in regard to the location of headquarters of the Committee and that was decided rather late—only in April. Since then the Committee has been working. It has issued a questionnaire to important organisations which could be consulted in this regard, and it has also fixed up a tour programme for itself.

Shri Mahanty: May I know who is the Chairman of this Committee, what technical qualifications he possesses and what salary he draws?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Shri O. V. Alagesan, ex-Deputy Minister for Transport, is the Chairman of this Committee. It is obvious that he has got five years association with this Ministry, he knows the problem quite intimately, and he is eminently suited for this particular work.

Shri Mahanty: The hon. Minister....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members need not argue. It is not for us to discuss here about the competence or otherwise of the Chairman.

Shri Mahanty: I am not asking that question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: His question has been answered

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know why the Government has taken a period of four months for deciding the question of location of the office, and whether the office has been finally decided to be located in Madras?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We wanted that the office should be located in Delhi, but it was not possible to find the required accommodation. Necessarily

that took some time. Now it has been decided that it should be located at Madras.

Shri Mahanty: The hon. Minister did not answer my question about the salary of the Chairman.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not exactly remember that figure.

Shri Mahanty: Will he kindly let us know the same sometime later?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow questions on such a small thing as the salary and allowances of a Chairman of a committee. This is the biggest Parliament in the whole world. This is the most democratic Parliament with 500 Members representing 400 million people. Am I to allow the time of such a Parliament to be taken up on the question of the salary and allowances of a Chairman of a committee?

Shri Mahanty: Sir, may I make a submission? I have no personal grouse against anybody. When a technical committee is appointed, if it is presided over by a person who has no other qualification except having been a Deputy Minister, certainly it is a national question and it should be brought to the notice of Parliament.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would like to clear one thing. It is not entirely a technical committee. It has got to go into the question of telling us what are the facilities available for ship repairs and other things.

Mr. Speaker: If he was fit to be a Minister under whom was this technical committee, is he not fit to be the Chairman of that committee?

An Hon. Member: He was a Minister.

Shri Tangamani: He is no longer a Minister.

Mr. Speaker: It is all a question of opinion; I am not going to decide it here.

New Railway Lines in Punjab

\+

*796. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the new railway lines recommended by the Government of Punjab for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the surveys of the following lines have been completed:

(i) Jagadhri-Chandigarh-Ludhiana line;

(ii) Una-Nangal line;

(iii) Rupar-Chandigarh line; and

(c) if so, whether the construction work on these lines will be taken up during the Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 125.]

(b) Survey for item (ii) has been completed and in regard to (i) and (iii) the report on the traffic survey for a line Jagadhri-Chandigarh Rupar-Ludhiana sanctioned on 26th December, 1956 is still awaited.

(c) The survey report has shown that the Una-Nangal line is not justified in regard to the project (i) and (iii) above the question does not arise at present.

I may add, Sir, that out of the 17 lines suggested only one has been taken up for restoration—Rohtak-Gohana-Panipat line, which was dismantled during the war. Of this only 20 miles is sought to be restored from Rohtak to Gohana. The work is progressing and it is likely to be done by November, 1958. As for the others, only three lines have been approved for survey.

Shri Ram Krishan: From the statement we find that 17 lines were recommended by the Punjab Government for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan. May I know the names of the lines which have been approved for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Only one line has been taken up, and other three lines have been approved for survey. Those three lines are: Chandigarh-Jagadhri-Ludhiana Una-Nangal and Pehowa-Kurukshetra.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether construction work has started on Kurukshetra-Pehowa line?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is going to be the fate of item No. 3 of the statement "Extension of the existing Batala-Qadian line to Butari *via* Sirigobindpur"? Has it been surveyed? Has any work been undertaken about it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not in the picture at all.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if it is a fact that the Planning Commission is reconsidering the entire Question of rail-road development and that it has come to certain conclusions that no new lines are to be opened?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is a different question altogether. As it is, certain lines which have been approved in the second Five Year Plan are also being postponed owing to certain difficulties.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The question is....

Mr. Speaker: He says it is a different question. We are on particular lines—whether those lines have been taken up or not. But how far they are to be co-ordinated until the railways by themselves could meet the situation and until the roads are extended, etc., are questions that are different and they relate to policy.

Shri P. S. Daulta: May I know by what time the Rohtak-Gohana line will be completed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I said that it would be completed by November, 1958.

Conversion of Gudivada-Bhilavara Line into Broad-Gauge

*797. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 177 on the 15th November, 1957 and state:

(a) when the work on the conversion of Gudivada-Bhimavaram line into broad-gauge will commence;

(b) when it will be completed; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of this project?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Survey Report is under examination.

(b) It is too early to forecast the completion period now.

(c) Approximately Rs. 2·32 crores.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister stated that the survey report is under examination. May I know what is the nature of the survey report—whether it is traffic or engineering survey?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Both have been received, but the revised financial implications are being worked out, and they have not been received yet; and that is why the sanction is being held up.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether, when it was included in the budget of this year, its financial implications were not examined?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Owing to certain other things which have come in, the financial implications have to be worked out again and they are awaited. I may inform the hon. Member that it is included in the programme for 1958-59, and it will be

taken up and completed by 1960 provided we get the necessary materials.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister stated "certain other things". What are those "certain other things"?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: With regard to alignment, rise in prices, and other considerations .

Shri V. P. Nayar: There again, there are "other considerations".

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This line was included in the second Five Year Plan and it was put in the budget for this year on considerations of density of traffic obtaining on this line. May I know why it is again being re-examined?

Mr. Speaker: He said "other considerations".

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have got to review the financial implications.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Are we cross-examining? There are other considerations though it has been included in the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Only two or three months ago, the budget was presented, and the line was put in there. Now, there are "other considerations". What is it?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): May I explain the position? When a work is included in the programme, the details have to be worked out, and after the details have been worked out by the Railway, the financial sanction is accorded by the Railway Board. We are under that process and as soon as the report on the detailed financial implications is received, sanction will be accorded.

Shri Tangamani: The conversion of the Gudiwada-Bhimavaram line from metre-gauge to broad-gauge has been included in the budget for the year 1958-59. May I know how much of the allotment will be spent for the conversion during this year?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I said the financial implications have not been worked out yet and it will have to be taken up next year provided the sanction is accorded by them.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The engineering survey was under progress for some months. May I know whether that has been completed and whether the report has been received by the Railway Board and examined?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: :All those reports have been received, but we want to know the further financial implications. They are being reviewed.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Without that, it was included in the budget.

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that the Government had no idea about the financial implications, when first of all they ordered the survey and afterwards they sanctioned it and included it in the estimates and the Plan? Can we have the assurance that at least there would be no chance of their giving up this project?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is not a question of our having no idea about it. As I have explained, we have included it, but the detailed financial position has to be worked out before final sanction for proceeding with the work is given. That is the procedure we follow in every project, and we are under that process now.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Three stalwarts from Andhra have put questions.

Next question.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is a question of principle.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question of principle? He has already explained it. On the one side, there is pressure that every line should be taken up. If it is taken up and included and a token grant is sanctioned, and then subsequently the details are worked out, it is asked "Why did

you do so?" These are difficulties of administration. The hon. Members will wait until they come to the Treasury Benches.

Pakistani Nationals in Indian Railways

*798. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals serving at present in the Indian Railways; and

(b) the conditions under which they serve?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There are some persons coming under this description, who are working as Class IV employees or as employees in similar categories in the Railway Ministry and in some departments also. May I know their number?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The information is being collected.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are certain employees who opted for Pakisan but they did not go, and as a result of this, their services were terminated. May I know from the hon. Minister whether their representations are being considered? They said in their representations that they should be retained here.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): That does not arise out of this question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Pakistan question is referred to.

Mr. Speaker: Everything relating to Pakistan?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: About the nationals serving here.

Mr. Speaker: The question relates to the number of Pakistan nationals serving at present in the Indian Railways and the conditions under which they serve. What is the question of the hon. Member?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Some of the Muslim employees opted for Pakistan after partition, but they did not go. Their services were then terminated. They represented their case, and it was under consideration. May I know whether it is being considered or not?

Mr. Speaker: This question does not relate to that matter. It relates only to those persons that are serving, and the conditions under which they serve. The hon. Member can certainly put a question as to the number of Muslims from Pakistan who are working.

Shri Goray: Has the Government any definite policy towards the Pakistan nationals, whether they are serving in the Railways or in other departments?

Mr. Speaker: There are incidents here and there, involving Pakistan nationals. Even then, are the Government going to continue employing foreign nationals? With respect to important matters such as these, the hon. Members want to know the position, and the whole House is anxious about it.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have some foreign nationals in the Indian Railways. I am speaking apart from Pakistan nationals. But the number of foreign nationals in the Indian Railways is very small. Our policy at present is that if we require some foreigners as experts, we usually employ them, not in the regular cadre but as advisers to our own officers. That is broadly the policy that we have been following. I do not know exactly what is the number of Pakistan nationals in the Indian Railways, and therefore, I am not in a position to say what it is.

Mr. Speaker: What is the answer to part (a) of the question? The question is with regard to the number of

Pakistani nationals serving at present in the Indian Railways?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have no information as to the number of Pakistani nationals, but it may be a very small number, in certain categories, I am not quite aware of the number.

Shri Goray: Do I understand that the hon. Minister has not taken the trouble to find out how many Pakistani nationals are serving in the Indian Railways and whether any of them belongs to the expert category?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The question of taking the trouble to ascertain it may not arise unless something untoward comes to notice. Perhaps, there was no necessity to ascertain it, but as I said, unless I get information and see what is the number, I am not in a position to say categorically whether we have Pakistan nationals or not.

Shri Ranga: Then, what is the use of our putting the question? Therefore, can we have an assurance that they would collect the information and place it on the Table of the House sometimes later?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is the reply which we have given

Mr. Speaker: The hon Members must listen to the answer. It is not quite easy perhaps to get the information They evidently never thought that this question would arise.

Shri Goray: May I point out that when a similar question was put to the Commerce and Industry Ministry about the number of Pakistani nationals working in the dockyards and in the merchant navy, the answer was that there are thousands of them. So, I wanted to know how many of the Pakistani nationals are there in the Railways.

Shri Raghunath Singh: 35,000 are in the dockyards, etc.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister said he is collecting the information. There may be Pakistani nationals or there may not be. (*Interruption*) Order, order. Shri Vajpayee.

Shri Vajpayee: He said, "What is the use of taking the trouble of collecting these data unless something untowards happens".

Mr. Speaker: Later on he said he is collecting the material.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: In the reply itself, it has been stated that the information is being collected. But the question was why this information has not been collected before-hand. There was no occasion to collect that information, and therefore, it was not collected.

Mr Speaker: I am really surprised. Hon. Members are very anxious and the hon. Minister himself is also anxious. Every day there are questions and adjournment motions here regarding raids. Apart from major accidents due to natural causes, in addition there is the Pakistan cause. How long should we wait? Now the hon. Minister says "I am collecting statistics as to how many Pakistanis are there in our Railways". But his statement that we should wait until something untoward happens seems to be rather not appropriate.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I cannot say about the future, but I may categorically state here and now that in no major accident which has occurred recently on the Indian Railways was any Pakistani national serving on the Indian Railways involved.

Shri Tyagi: May I know....

Mr. Speaker: We are arguing with facts.

Shri Tyagi: I want to elicit some information. Are enough precautions taken to the effect that Pakistan nationals are employed on the Railways which are in the vicinity of Pakistan border?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I would not like to reply to this question in the public interest.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a submission? When you were pleased to say about the major accidents, the hon. Minister was pleased to take objection to that and asked how could the major accidents be brought in. But when the Minister was replying, he was pleased to say....

Mr. Speaker: What is he arguing?

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister said "if anything untoward happens". What is that "untoward"?

Mr. Speaker: Nothing untoward has happened so far. Next question.

Agricultural Graduates

*799. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated total requirement of agricultural graduates at the end of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the output of the existing agricultural colleges would be sufficient to meet the requirement at the end of the Plan period; and

(c) if not, what steps Government propose to take to meet the gap?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The total requirement of Agricultural Graduates during the Second Plan period (1956—61) is estimated at 6,500.

(b) Yes. The out-put is estimated at about 7,100 for the same period.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know the amount spent so far by the Centre in running these agricultural colleges and the financial assistance given to the State Governments for this purpose?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: All the agricultural colleges belong to the State Governments. The expenditure is incurred by them out of their own funds. So far as the new agricultural colleges are concerned, Government has promised to pay 75 per cent of the non-recurring and 25 per cent of the recurring expenditure by way of loan only. There is no subsidy.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister has stated that the number of persons coming out of the agricultural colleges will be enough for our purpose by the end of the Five Year Plan. I want to know whether this estimate has been made taking into account the fact that many of the agricultural graduates are now employed in keeping accounts for fertilizers and not for contacting the agriculturists directly.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This is the usual criticism often made against the people employed in the Agricultural Department, and I must admit that there is some truth in it. But our requirement is divided as follows: we are contemplating 700 for replacement, 3,800 for National Extension Service Blocks and 2,000 for agricultural research, education and development schemes.

Shri Damani: May I know whether it is a fact that agricultural graduates are engaged in National Extension Service Blocks? If so, how many graduates are working on those Blocks?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not say how many are working now. But we have estimated the requirement at 3,800.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जो कृषि विद्यालयों में विद्यार्थी पढ़ रहे हैं और उन में से जितने स्नातक होकर निकलेंगे, क्या उन सब को जगह मिलेगी या किन्हीं को जगह दी जाय और किन्ही को जगह न दी जाय, इस के लिये गवर्नमेंट की कोई विशेष नीति है ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : इंटरव्यू के बाद, उनकी क्वालिफिकेशंस और उनका काम देख कर जिन को हम लेना उचित समझते हैं उन को सर्विस में ले लेते हैं । वे दीगर जगहों पर भी जाते हैं और कुछ खेती भी करते हैं ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जो स्नातक अभी तक विभिन्न विभागों में रक्खे गये हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट मिली है और यदि मिली है तो क्या सरकार यह कह सकती है कि उनके काम से इस देश में कुछ अन्य उत्पादन बढ़ा है ?

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from one to another.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether there is any centrally administered agricultural college? If not, will the Government propose to have one?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No. There was one. It is being closed.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Have instances come to the notice of the Government that even today many of the agricultural graduates are unemployed and are not getting employment anywhere?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: On the whole, I think not many are unemployed. There used to be a surplus in the Bombay State. But I feel that many of them rather most of them, are absorbed, and the rest have taken to farming.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the progress made towards the establishment of a rural university in Uttar Pradesh?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The Central Government has decided to help to establish one Rural University in the State of Uttar Pradesh. No other university has been envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan.

Intensification of Family Planning Programme

*800. { **Shri Kumaran:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any new proposals for the intensification of Family Planning programme; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the same?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Training and Education Programmes are being intensified and research on an oral contraceptive is being vigorously pursued.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government has so far assessed the results of the family planning programme?

Shri Karmarkar: We have not yet been able to assess exactly the results of the family planning programmes. But we have been able to assess the response from the people to the family planning clinics, and it has not been quite discouraging.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether in spite of these programmes the growth of population is more every year and, if so, how can we assess the results of this programme?

Mr. Speaker: We are not going into a general discussion on family planning; we are going into only the particular measures that have been adopted. Hon. Members should allow sufficient time before coming to a conclusion.

Shri Tyagi: Have any clinic facilities been offered for the purpose of vasectomy operation to those parents who have got already two or more children and who want to have that operation done?

Mr. Speaker: Those hon. Members who have studied this subject and who are interested in it will kindly communicate with the hon. Minister.

Shri Tyagi: He is prepared to answer this question.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should practise it much more than putting questions here.

Electricity from Hirakud Project

*801. **Supakar:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the total installed capacity of electricity from

the Hirakud Project is at present being utilised; and

(b) the time by which the electricity generated from the Hirakud Dam and the subsidiary dam at Chhiplima will be fully utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Out of the total installed capacity of 1,23,000 kw at the Hirakud Power House, one unit of 37,500 kw is kept as a standby, and from the balance of 85,500 kw, 34,000 kw or 39·8 per cent. or 28 per cent. of the installed capacity are being consumed at present; but by the end of this year or beginning of 1959, Rourkela has to be supplied with 60,000 kw and Aluminium Factory with 25,000 kw. All the power generated at the main dam Power House will be fully utilised by that period. The subsidiary Power House will be completed by the beginning of 1961 and power generated at that power house will be fully utilised in that year.

Shri Supakar: May I know the cost at which this electricity is generated and the rate at which it is being sold?

Shri Hathi: The rates at which it is sold out are different for various categories. For example, for the licensees the rates are—demand charges of Rs. 5|8|- per KVA per month plus energy charges of annas 1.25 per kilowatt hour for 10,000 kw HPS per month. For industrial supplies—large units for demands of 125 KVA and above for supply at 11 KV the rates are Rs 5|8|- per KVA per month plus 1·25 annas per kilowatt hours. For medium industries, for small industries and for domestic lights there are different tariff for different purposes.

Shri Supakar: May I know the present revenue derived from the electricity scheme?

Shri Hathi: In May 1958 it was assessed at Rs. 6,41,800.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know if the selling pattern as between the DVC and the Hirakud is about the same or there is a very big disparity?

Shri Hathi: Generally the tariff is fixed on the basis of cost of production, but for certain industries where the load demand is hundred per cent., some small rates are kept. Similarly certain concessions are given for agriculture. It all depends on the cost of production, but otherwise it is nearly the same.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि हीराकुड में जो बिजली जेनरेट होती है, वह सिर्फ उड़ीसा में ही काम मे लाई जाती है ?

श्री हाथी : अब तो उड़ीसा में ही काम में लाई जाती है ।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether this power supply scheme of Hirakud is earning a profit or is it being run at a loss?

Shri Hathi: At present we cannot say that it is making profit on the total investment, but it will be making profit

Shri Jaipal Singh: In the DVC the bulk price for the State of Bihar is roughly less than one anna and it is sold to the retail consumers somewhere at seven times the price. I would like to know whether similar is the position in Orissa also.

Shri Hathi: Really speaking this question does not arise. We are talking of the power generated and how much of it is used. Now, at what rate it is sold at Hirakud I have also given but the comparison between Bihar and Orissa would not fall within the purview of this question. Even the DVC sells it in bulk to the Bihar Government and it is for the Bihar Government to fix the rates.

Shri Supakar: May I know if there is any rural electrification from the supply of electricity from Hirakud?

Shri Hathi: I think some rural electrification has been done, but I have not got the actual figures with me.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether Government is not contemplating that all electric supply from hydel projects should be sold at one uniform rate throughout India?

Shri Hathi: It will be difficult to connect all the power houses in one grid, but what the Government of India is thinking of is to have five or six zones which could be connected by grid system.

Railway Line Connecting Chavara with Quilon-Ernakulam

*803. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibility of a railway line connecting Chavara with the Quilon-Ernakulam line to facilitate transport of mineral sands to Cochin Harbour has been investigated; and

(b) the average monthly haul of goods in the Quilon-Ernakulam line, as against the estimates made about the possibility of goods traffic?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The line having been opened only recently it is too early to make any comparisons.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government are aware that at present about two to three lakh tons of mineral sands are being transported to seven miles inside the sea where ships anchor and if this line is opened up it can straightaway be loaded into the ships at the Cochin Harbour?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are thankful for the information given by the hon. Member, but it is difficult to take up even a survey of that strip.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is the difficulty? It is only a distance of less than ten miles and already there is a connecting link between Quilon and Ernakulam.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Men, money and material.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The target of the particular rail link, as was explained by the General Manager at the time when the line was declared open, was four lakh tons per year and the hon. Minister says that it is too early now to make any assessment of the situation. I want to know whether Government have thought of this that there will be a regular feeding in the railway traffic to the extent of two to three lakh tons by handling this material alone for which considerable sums have to be wasted because ships anchor.....

Mr. Speaker: Hon Member is entering into a discussion in this matter. They have put up one line.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: So far as this line is concerned, there are 19 stations on this, of which two are opened for goods traffic. I believe one was opened on 15/3 and the other one on 15/5. Therefore, till other stations are opened for goods traffic, it is difficult to compare. Also, such comparisons are made in the sixth year after opening the line.

Shri Prabhat Kar *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: It is far away from Bengal.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The hon Minister says that the difficulty is of men, money and material. I want to know .....

Mr. Speaker: But, is he entering into a general discussion?

Shri Prabhat Kar: I want to know whether there is a shortage of labour.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is a shortage of technical persons

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister says that goods traffic is not open on other stations. There is no necessity if you have a rail link.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Ministers here are also persons who are looking into it with a host of subordinates who are there for this purpose. I can allow some questions on matters which might have escaped the attention of the Government. But, for hon. Members to supersede the function of the Government as if they have no technical officers and experts to advise them on this matter is not the purpose of the Question Hour. Hon. Members may have their own views on this matter.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: No more questions now. Next question.

Indian Engineering Goods

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*804. { **Shri V. P. Nayar:** **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign shipping companies charge higher freight rates on Indian Engineering goods as compared to Engineering goods of Japanese origin; and

(b) if so, the steps, if any, taken by Government to protect the Indian Engineering goods from such discrimination?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. The question was raised at the last meeting of the Committee of Overseas Shipping interests and the shipowners have agreed to convey Government's views to their Principals and have also promised co-operation in the matter.

(b) Complaints of high freight rates are received from time to time. These are investigated and where there is a good case for reduction, the matter is taken up with the Shipping Conference concerned and discussed by the Consultative Committee of Overseas Shipping interests. In this way, reductions have been secured in a few cases.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is the average additional freight charge on Indian engineering goods as compared to the Japanese goods by these steamships?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a very difficult question. I can only say that there is a difference in the rates. But to say how much is the total difference and what is our total payment in regard to that is difficult because for that I have got to go into the question and ascertain the entire volume of goods exported to all the countries.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to know whether representatives of engineering industry in India have represented this matter to Government and for how long Government were considering this matter before they thought it worth while to ask the shipping companies to take it over.

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, these matters of discriminating freight rates are brought to the notice of the Government from time to time. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry go into them. As far back as 1955, a special officer, Shri C. A. Booch, was appointed to go into this whole question. He submitted a report and I would only state three of his broad conclusions He said that there was no direct evidence that these rates were deliberately discriminatory. Secondly, he advised the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to set up a research institute to investigate complaints. Thirdly, it was his experience that many complaints made by the exporters were not justified, although it does not mean that he repudiated all these complaints.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know why Japanese goods are given preference over Indian goods and since how long Government are aware of this position?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have no control on foreign shipping companies who carry these goods and naturally in order to boost up their exports, they might devise rates favourable to their own goods and products.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Has this question been taken up by our representative in the International Marine Conference and has a uniform rate been pressed for?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot exactly say whether this question has been specifically taken up; but the fact remains that the Consultative Committee of Overseas shipping interests specifically met for this purpose and the representatives of those shipping interests who attended the last meeting have promised that they will take our views and press them with their principals.

Shri Achar: May I know which are these companies which charge higher rates? Are they British companies?

Mr. Speaker: What nationality?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think they are of all nationalities because any ship that calls on our port can carry such goods.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the importance of the export of engineering goods, being earner of foreign exchange, what steps will the Government take to expedite the examination of this matter to see that shipping companies do not charge higher freight rates?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already indicated that we take up this question through the Overseas Shipping Interests Consultative Committee. But, the position basically is that we have no statutory power to compel the foreign shipping interests to agree to our point of view in all cases. Secondly, we cannot alter the rate of tariff also. But, in spite of that, we carry on negotiation and as I have already indicated in my reply to the main question, we have succeeded in quite a few cases in getting a reduction in regard to freight rates.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any system of registering or licensing foreign shipping companies for the purpose of their taking cargo from India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is a question of engineering goods taken from Yokohoma in Japan to other places and engineering goods from India, as we also are now in a position to export a few from India to other places. The question is what freight should be charged on shipments from Yokohoma and what freight should be charged on shipments from India. There is discrimination against our product.

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid, my point has not been understood. What I wanted to know was....

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Minister is indirectly saying is that this does not arise out of the question.

Shri Tyagi: May I submit, my only question is whether there is any Government control on the foreign shipping companies in taking loads from here, whether there is any licence or any ship can at any time come to any port. Can we have any such control over foreign ships that they can't take cargo unless they are permitted by the Government?

Mr. Speaker: Merely because there is shipping mentioned here, everything relating to ships does not come in. The hon. Minister said that we have no control over foreign ships and it is open to them to fix their own rates. They are not our companies. The hon. Member wants to suggest that when they come to our ports for halt, we may insist upon their revising the rate or we do not give them licence.

Shri Tyagi: That is the point.

Mr. Speaker: These are all suggestions for action. The hon. Minister will take them into consideration.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Lest another question is put on that aspect, I may clear the position that if we compel or bring any pressure of that type on other ships coming to our ports, our ships will be also discriminated against in other ports

Shri Tyagi: They cannot. It is only when they make discriminatory charges.

Mr. Speaker: I shall allow some time for discussion if the hon Members gets together all cases of discrimination all over the world.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon Minister said that he is not in a position to give us an idea of the average rate of enhancement of freight for engineering goods He also said that the Committee has gone into the whole matter I want to know whether the Government have any precise information about the average losses to the Indian engineering industry on this account after the report was made

Shri Raj Bahadur: If I understood the hon Member correctly, I thought that he wanted me to give the total loss I thought that that was what he wanted I have got specific rates for the various types of goods I can either place the statement on the Table of the House—in fact .

Mr. Speaker: They are not calculated that way Next question

Shri V. P Nayar: I ask specifically about engineering goods

Mr. Speaker: There are arithmetical questions Some kinds of solution are available The hon Member according to his own capacity puts a problem and suddenly wants an answer from the hon Minister He is not ready I can see, he can see What is the good of saying, we want here and now? The hon Minister can give all the data and ask him to wo k it out

Shri V P Nayar This arises out of this question

Mr Speaker Everything arises It is not a question for examination in arithmetic

Shri V. P. Nayar That was not my intention

Mr. Speaker: I know the hon Member's intention is absolutely perfect But the result of it is different Next question

Deforestation

*805. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether deforestation has resulted in some change in country's climate, and

(b) if so, in what way?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b) The climate of the country has not changed due to deforestation Deforestation may sometimes affect the temperature and humidity of the immediate locality

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If deforestation had no effect on our country's climate, what is the fun in having afforestation?

Mr Speaker: In some of these cases I find it difficult I tried to reverse the procedure in the matter of allowing questions I was in this House before Independence before this Government came in, before 1947 Then, the rule was general that unless we satisfied them that this question was relevant, every question was thrown out I tried to adopt a different policy now that we have attained freedom I allow almost every question until I am thoroughly satisfied that the question is useless Sometimes, with all the prudence and care, such questions come in The whole of India from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, from 13 degrees above the equator right up to 30 degrees above the equator, how does deforestation affect the climate of India as a whole God alone can give the answer Very well, all of us are at fault the hon Member who put the question the hon Minister who wanted to reply and myself also Next question

Shri Tangamani: One question, Sir

Mr. Speaker: It is no good The hon Member will look into the weather chart every day

Shri Tangamani: This is about a specific locality

Mr. Speaker: Nothing specific can arise out of an unspecific question.

Shri Tangamani: I want to ask about a specific locality.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will write to the Minister..

Shri Tangamani: I want to know whether the hon. Minister has given up the scheme of afforestation round Delhi.

Shri Mohiuddin: I have stated in my reply that deforestation may sometimes affect the temperature and humidity of the immediate locality. The statement, by implication, means that afforestation does sometimes affect the immediate temperature and humidity of the locality.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether, so far as Delhi is concerned, there is a proposal for afforestation round about Delhi. That is all.

Shri Mohiuddin: That is perhaps for the Ministry of Agriculture to say.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सवाल है । अभी आपने उत्तर दिया कि . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माफ कीजिये ।

Punctuality of Trains

*806. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether punctuality in the running of train considerably deteriorated during the last four months;

(b) if so, what are the causes;

(c) whether a statement indicating punctuality performance on each zone and particularly of trains leaving and arriving at Delhi will be laid on the Table; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to promote punctuality in the running of trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There has been some deterioration in punctuality performance.

(b) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 126.]

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: To what extent is it true that the executive officers in charge of enforcing punctuality exercise little or no control over their subordinates? May I know if anything is being done in this matter to see that there is effective control?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That impression, I think, is not entirely correct. The officers responsible do exercise proper vigilance. But, there are certain factors which are beyond their control, such as very severe summer conditions, salinity in the water. There are certain conditions which are beyond their control. Nevertheless, special efforts are being made to improve punctuality.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether this question of improving the punctual running of trains was discussed at the General Managers' meeting last week and the nature of the effective drive which the Government proposes to adopt to enforce punctuality?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. This point was very specifically discussed and the General Managers were asked to launch a very special drive to improve punctuality.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The other half of my question has not been answered. What is the nature of the effective drive which they are going to launch.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Railways send their figures about punctual running of trains to the Railway Board. The Railway Board exercise a very close watch over the running

of trains. Wherever we find that there is some deterioration, the General Manager is specially warned about it. The General Manager is taking similar steps in the Railways. Special officers are deputed to travel in the trains which are running unpunctually and these officers attempt to wipe out the delays and improve the performance.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I find from the statement that the very steps that have been taken in the previous years are being taken and the punctuality performance has not improved. May I know the reason why the punctuality performance in the Central Zone is the lowest?

An Hon. Member: Where there is no salinity.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The hon Member is fully aware of the great shortage of water that is experienced on the Central Railway.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know why the Howrah-Hyderabad Express always runs late by about five to six hours every day.

Mr. Speaker: These are individual cases, and hon. Members will bring these to the notice of the Minister.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I have specially brought this to his notice. I have written to him about four or five months ago.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members give suggestions, and all that Government could say is that they have to deal with human material. Of course, the human material is the employees of the Government, but they are all in the hands of other political parties. That also has to be understood. Now, there are persons who are amenable more to non-officials than to officials. These are all the troubles that Government have undergone, and, therefore, they say that they are doing their best. Are we to decide this matter here?

The hon. Member Shri Harish Chandra Mathur asked the question whether there was sufficient control over the subordinates. Naturally, the Government would not say that there is no control over the subordinates, whether the control is there or not. That is why they have sent inspectors to check it up from time to time, and to find out why they are slowing down. There may be natural causes like salinity of water etc. These are all various things that hon. Members can take up at the time of the Railway Budget. Also, whoever travels in the train must tell the guard, no, no, this is not the way, hereafter, we would not help you. Now, the organisations are there; the trade unions are there, and various others also. They must also co-operate, so far as this matter is concerned. This is a general matter. This is not entirely or only for Government, but it is for the public also These are the various things that arise Can we resolve all these on one question?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There can be one more reason namely that the working of the time-tables is not properly done; it is haphazardly done without giving much thought to it.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. I understand that there may be new townships.....

An Hon. Member: There are the advisory councils.

Mr. Speaker: I also served in one of these councils. There are councils here at the Centre, such as the National Railway Users' Advisory Council—maybe, the name may be something else—and the local councils. The time-tables are placed before them. I am sure every hon. Member of Parliament is an *ex officio* member of these local councils. I do not know how far.....

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: In order to avoid all difficulties, let them all be made *ex officio* members of each local council.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): That question was raised in this House once before also, and I said that if all the Members were made *ex officio* members of the advisory councils on the Railways there, the advisory councils would become too large and too unwieldy.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I shall have no objection, but it will not be a compact body. If you have an advisory council consisting of one hundred persons, I do not know how it is going to function.

So, what was said was that we had on the time-table committees the representatives of various interests. And as was suggested by you, when this question was raised in this House, any hon. Member who is interested in this matter may write to the General Manager concerned or to the advisory council or to the time-table committee.

Shri Nath Pai: It is a perennial process. We keep on writing, but with no effect whatsoever.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: And particular care is taken to take into consideration those suggestions. But, at times, there are difficulties, when contradictory suggestions come from the hon. Members. There are many occasions when contradictory suggestions do come about a stoppage or about the timing of a train, where conflict arises between the interests of two areas. But there is the time-table committee, and all these matters are considered there.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: In view of the fact that the railways generally advance the argument year after year that the punctuality percentage has deteriorated due to increased passenger traffic and due to floods etc., may I know whether anyone has drawn the attention of the Minister and the Ministry to the fact that punctuality percentage is highest in those months when traffic is highest and also in the months when the floods are there? I would like to have a reply.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has given information.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: No, I would like to know, for, that is the usual argument that is advanced. That should be answered.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It will not be very accurate to say that punctuality deteriorates because traffic increases. I myself will not agree with that view that punctuality is affected because traffic increases. The reasons that we have given for the deterioration in punctuality are reasons other than this.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: This is mentioned in the annual report of the railways.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If the traffic increases, and the traffic does not create obstruction in the smooth running of trains, of course, punctuality will not be affected. But if traffic creates conditions which are not usual and normal, then, certainly, punctuality will be affected.

Shri Ranga: How is that in spite of repeated assurances from Government, the Grand Trunk Express consistently runs so late by so many hours over all these years, and that too, in spite of the improvement that they have made in the ghat railway between Bhopal and Itarsi?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The history of the Grand Trunk Express and its punctuality is well known to all the hon. Members, and I cannot assure for some time yet that we can guarantee punctuality of the Grand Trunk Express, unless all the engineering works that we have undertaken on that railway have been fully completed. When they are completed, I have no doubt that the punctuality of the Grand Trunk Express will appreciably increase.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If the hon. Minister would refer to the statement, he will find that so far as the Central Railway is concerned, it cannot be salinity or any of those other causes which have been given; they

cannot stand true, because, as against the metre gauge, on the broad gauge

Mr. Speaker: I find that there is a new tendency developing here A question is asked and the Minister gives an answer The question ought to be with respect to a fact The answer also must be with respect to a fact After the Minister gives the answer, it is no good arguing about it or reasoning it out as to why it is done Let hon Members accept it as a fact There are other occasions when they may say, no, no, this is not right Let them not utilised the question hour for that What is the good of arguing and saying that that cannot be true and thus trying to convince this House and the Minister?

Next question

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur I am afraid I have not been understood by the Minister I am not arguing it at all (*Interruptions*)

Some Hon Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker. I have spent ten minutes over this already

Next question

गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियो से जहाज किराये पर लेना

[८०७ श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे ने बिहार राज्य मे पटना माकामा और भागलपुर घाटो से यात्रियो को ले जाने के लिये किसी प्राइवेट कम्पनी के जहाज किराये पर लिये है ,

(ख) यदि हा तो ये जहाज वहा कब से चलाये जा रहे है , और

(ग) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मार्च १९५८ तक इन जहाजो के किराये के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि दे चुकी है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) जी हा ।

(ख) १९५० से ।

(ग) १९५३ से मार्च १९५८ तक पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे ने कुल १२,००,००० रुपये किराये मे दिये । १९५३ से पहले की सूचना अभी नही मिल रही है ।

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह क्या मैं जान सकता हू कि पटना माकामा तथा भागलपुर घाटो से गगा मे कुशलतापूर्वक स्टीमर सर्विस चलाने के लिये कितने स्टीमरो की आवश्यकता है । इसमे रेलवे प्रशासन के पास अपने कितने स्टीमर है और ज्वाइंट स्टीमर कम्पनी से कितने स्टीमर किराये पर ले कर चलाये जाते है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे के पास इस वक्त पाच स्टीमर है और हमे कम से कम आठ स्टीमर चाहिये । कभी दो और कभी तीन स्टीमर किराये पर ले लिये जाते है ।

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह क्या यह बात सही है कि ज्वाइंट स्टीमर कम्पनी से जितने जहाज किराये पर ले कर चलाये जा रहे है विशेषज्ञो की राय मे उनकी सम्मिलित कीमत तीन लाख से ज्यादा नही है पर सरकार कम्पनी को १२ लाख से ज्यादा किराया दे चुकी है । और क्या यह बात सही है कि समय समय पर उन जहाजो को खरीद लेने के सुझाव सरकार के पास आये है लेकिन उनको अमल मे नही लाया गया और रद्दी की टोकरी मे डाल दिया गया ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां यह ठीक है कि करीबन १२ लाख रुपया उनका दिया है । लेकिन उन जहाजो से लगभग ११ लाख रुपया हम ने कमाया भी है । इस वक्त पुराने जहाज खरीदने का हमारा कोई इरादा नही है । कुछ नये जहाजो के लिये आर्डर दिये है और वे जहाज बन रहे है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Rice from Burma

*793 **Shri Abdul Salam:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) the freight rate fixed for the carriage of rice by Indian Shipping Companies from Burma to India during 1957 and 1958;

(b) if so, on what basis the rates have been fixed, whether by inviting tenders or by negotiations,

(c) the basis of the allotment of rice to the different Shipping Companies,

(d) whether all the Shipping Companies have agreed to the rate indicated for 1958,

(e) whether it is a fact that the Eastern Shipping Corporation is not being given an opportunity to carry the rice from Burma with other Indian Shipping Interests, and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P Jain) (a) For 1957, the freight rates ranged from Rs 57 to Rs 68-8 0 per ton depending on the port of loading in Burma and the port of discharge in India For 1958, the corresponding rates fixed were about Rs 17 less per ton

(b) By Negotiations

(c) The allotment to the different Companies was made on the advice given by the Director General of Shipping and the Ministry of Transport in the light of their discussions with the Companies

(d) Yes

(e) and (f) The trade between India and Burma is covered by the coastal fleet and normally the ships of the Eastern Shipping Corporation do not operate in this trade Moreover, the private Indian shipping companies were able to provide adequate tonnage for this trade

पटसन का खेती

*८०२ श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १९५८-५९ में पटसन की खेती १९५७-५८ की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष पटसन के भाव काफी गिर जाने के कारण कम हुई है, और

(ख) यदि हां तो किसानों का पटसन की खेती करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन देने के हेतु सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है।

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय (श्री फूलित प्रसाद जैन) (क) और (ख) सभा की टेबल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३ अनुबन्ध संख्या १२७]।

Link with Lahaul Valley

*808 **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any scheme of linking some of the valleys such as Lahaul, Spiti and Chini of East Punjab and Himachal Pradesh which remain cut off from the rest of the world for most part of the year, and

(b) if so, what is the nature of these schemes and when they are expected to mature?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) (a) and (b) Road schemes of a total cost of about Rs 6 crores have been approved by the Government of India for providing communication to the valleys of Lahaul, Spiti and Chini in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh These schemes

are in the various stages of progress. A statement showing the names of these schemes is given below:—

Roads in the Lahaul Valley.

1. Manali-Rohtang Pass road (Jeepable).
2. Rohtang Pass-Koksar road (Jeepable).
3. Koksar-Zingzingbar road (Jeepable).

Roads in the Spiti Valley.

4. Gramphoo-Kunzam Pass bridle road.
5. Kunzam Pass-Dhankar bridle road.
6. Inter-village and bridle roads in both the Lahaul and Spiti areas (Details not available).

Roads in the Chini Valley.

7. Hindustan-Tibet Road (National Highway No. 22).
8. Karcham-Sangla-Chitkul road (Jeepable).
9. Spiti Valley road (2 ft. wide trace).

Weather Bulletins

*809. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of weather bulletins issued by India Meteorological Department during 1957-58 for the benefit of farmers; and

(b) the number of subscribers of these bulletins and the number of farmers amongst them?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) 1,825 regular Farmer's Weather Bulletins were issued from the five Regional Meteorological Centres at Bombay, Calcutta, Nagpur, Madras and New Delhi.

(b) The bulletins are broadcast over the All India Radio in 18 different languages and are also published in the press. So the information is disseminated to a large section of the rural population.

Car Festival at Puri

*810. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what special arrangements were made by the Railway Administration for the Car Festival at Puri (Orissa) held in the month of June, 1958;

(b) whether any special revenue was derived by Government on account of this Festival; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Six special trains were run. In addition, two local trains each way running between Talcher and Puri were augmented by two bogie coaches each during the period of the Festival.

Other facilities such as, first aid centres, Enquiry Office, additional booking windows, lighting and publicity arrangements were also provided.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 71,880 approximately.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय

*८११. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने आयुर्वेदिक औषद्यालयों के निर्माण की स्वीकृति मिली थी और उनमें से अब तक कितने खोले जा चुके हैं ; और

(ख) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसे कितने औषद्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क) दस औषद्यालयों के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दी गयी थी और वे सभी खोले जा चुके हैं।

(ख) बत्तीस ।

Diet Kitchens in Hospitals

*812. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the experience of the working of diet kitchens in various hospitals for treatment of diseases like diabetes, Gastric, Ulcer, Colitis and Kidney diseases etc.; and

(b) to what extent the diet therapy has been successful in curing these diseases?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A Statement containing the information asked for is given below:—

The special diet kitchens established with the assistance of the Central Government have been found helpful in the treatment of diseases like diabetes, anaemia, hypertension, nephritis, peptic ulcer, colitis, cirhosis of liver, tuberculosis and a number of other diseases. It is reported that in cases of anaemia, Hypertension and cirhosis liver, patients show a marked improvement after being put on special diet for 30—40 days. In cases of Diabetes mellitus, diet therapy has been found most valuable. In cases of congestive cardias failure, Hypertension, Nephrosis, etc., special diet to suit conditions in each case help greatly in the amelioration of the disease and accelerated recovery. A dietitian prescribes diets to patients according to their habits, tastes and diseases and because of this, the patients also cooperate better.

Electrification of Eastern and South Eastern Railway

*813. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the order of priorities according to which the actual work of the electrification of different sections of the Eastern and South-Eastern Railways is going to be taken up;

(b) whether any decisions has been arrived at regarding contracts to be given to foreign firms of electrical engineers from whom tenders were invited earlier this year; and

(c) the countries and firms to which such contracts have been awarded?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The following sections on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways have been given the highest priority:

Durgapur-Moghalsarai including Pradhankanta-Pathardih; Asansol-Sini-Tatanagar-Rourkela Kharagpur-Tatanagar and Sealdah-Ranaghat and Dum Dum-Bongaon in Sealdah Division.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Compensation Schedule.

*814. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the schedule of compensation for loss of life or limb in Railway accidents is out moded in view of the great rise in the cost of living; and

(b) whether in view of the above there is any proposal to revise the schedule?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The schedule of compensation is based on the monthly salary or income of the person concerned which in itself in many cases, reflects the rise in the cost of living. The question of revising the schedule of compensation with a view to raising the present ceiling limit is under consideration.

Food Problem

*815 **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been approached by the Director General

of F.A.O. regarding his idea of organising a "Geo-Welfare Year" to mobilize World-wide efforts for solving the food problem; and

(b) if so, what are the views of Government in this matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Explosive Packets

*817. **Shri N. R. Munisamy**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that explosive packets were found placed on the railway track at a place 12 miles south of Trichinapolly on the Trichi-Ranamadari closed line on the 2nd July, 1958;

(b) whether any of them exploded and caused injuries to men; and

(c) whether the culprits were traced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) One of the packets exploded when a gangman attempted to open it to examine its contents. He was seriously injured in his palm.

(c) Police are still investigating.

Pakistanis in Inland Water Transport

*818. **Shri Raghunath Singh**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the number of Pakistani nationals employed in inland water transport system in India at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): 9,507.

Civil Hospital at Imphal

*819 { **Shri Narayankutty Menon**: **Shri Warior**:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Hospital at Imphal is inadequate to meet the needs of the people there;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to construct a Central hospital there; and

(c) if so, when the plan will be executed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) The proposed 250 bedded-hospital is expected to be completed within the Second Five Year Plan period.

Food Dropping in NEFA

*820. **Shri Amjad Ali**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of loss due to abortive dropping and missed targets during the last three months of food dropping in NEFA by the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) the number of major and minor aircraft accidents during this period; and

(c) the accidents in which bystanders and villagers were involved?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The information is being collected and it will be laid on the table of the House when available

(b) There have been two major and one minor accidents involving Indian Airlines Corporation aircraft during May-July, 1958.

(c) None.

एंग्लो-इण्डियन स्कूल

*८२१. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले एंग्लो इंडियन स्कूलों में हिन्दी पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अंशकालिक अध्यापकों का क्या वेतन दिया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि यह काम किसी कर्मचारी को सौंपा जाये तो उसे क्या विशेष वेतन दिया जाता है : और

(घ) क्या यह व्यवस्था शिक्षा मन्त्रालय की सिफारिशों के अनुकूल है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) एग्लो-इंडियन रेलवे स्कूलों का नाम बदल कर अब रेलवे स्कूल अंगरेजी माध्यम (English Medium) रखा गया है। अंग्रेजी स्कूलों में हिन्दी और या दूसरी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं (regional languages) के पढ़ाने के लिये राज्य सरकारें जो नियम बनाती हैं, वे इन स्कूलों पर भी लागू होते हैं। इस तरह के ६१ रेलवे स्कूल हैं जिनमें से ५८ स्कूलों में हिन्दी पढ़ायी जाती है।

(ख) ८०—२—६० रुपये।

(ग) और (घ) १५ रुपये या १० रुपये प्रति मास। यह रकम शिक्षा मन्त्रालय की सलाह से नियत की गयी है।

Derailment of 37 Up Prayag Fast Passenger Train

*822. { Shri Vajpayee: Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 37 Up prayag Fast Passenger Train derailed on the 31st July, 1958, at Kharik Station, 40 miles from Katihar on the Katikar—Barauni Section of the North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the causes therefor; and

(c) the number of persons injured and damage done to the Railway property?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) Higher speed than permissible 10 miles per hour over the turnout.

(c) 25 persons received minor injuries; cost of damage to Railway property is assessed at Rs. 18,000

Central Godowns

*823 **Shri Tyagi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that substantial losses of foodgrains have occurred in the Central Government godowns at Parel, Naigaun and Sewri in Bombay on account of Weevils;

(b) if so, what is the total amount of loss and its value, and

(c) what precaution has been taken by local authorities to safeguard the undamaged stores?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P. Jain): (a) No. In these godowns infestation was of a bettle, *Tribolium castaneum*, which hardly causes any damage to sound grain

(b) No loss is expected

(c) The insect has been brought under control by intensifying the usual insecticidal treatments.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में सस्ती दुकानें

*८२४. श्री लुतबक्त राय: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में खोली गई सस्ते अनाज की दुकानों पर अनाज का जो कोटा गत कुछ दिनों से दिया जा रहा था वह आधा कर दिया गया है,

(ख) इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस कारण लोगों में बहुत असंतोष है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन): (क) से (ग). गंगा में बाढ़ आ जाने के कारण कई जकशन स्टेशनों पर, एक लाइन की गाड़ी से दूसरी लाइन की गाड़ी में माल का लदान बहुत रुक गया, और पूर्वी जिलों के लिये अनाज का स्टाक रखने के लिये, सस्ते अनाज की दुकानों में गेहूं और मोटे अनाज का जो दैनिक कोटा दिया जाता था उसमें राज्य सरकार ने कुछ कमी कर दी. परन्तु वाराणसी में अनाज का वितरण पूर्ववत ही चलता रहा । पूर्वी जिलों में अब यथावत अनाज पहुंचने लग पड़ा है और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अधिकांश सस्ते अनाज की दुकानों का कोटा पूर्ववत कर दिया है ।

Export of Sugar

*825. **Shri Abdul Salam:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total profit made by the Indian Sugar Mills Association in the export of Sugar during 1957-58;

(b) whether it is a fact that the last consignment was sold at a very low price resulting in a loss of about Rs. 10 lakhs; and

(c) if so, whether the sale had the approval of Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) About Rs. 12 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir. The sale of last consignment of 500 tons involved a loss of about Rs. 65,000 The sale was in parity with world prices.

(c) Prior approval of Government was not necessary.

Japanese offer for Ships

*826. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Kumaran:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Mohammed Elias:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Damani:
Shri Subiah Ambalam:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japanese Government has made an offer to sell ships to India on credit to the extent of 100 million dollars;

(b) whether the offer has been accepted;

(c) if so, the main terms of the offer;

(d) the gross tonnage of the ships to be purchased; and

(e) the foreign exchange commitment for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir

Apart from the Yen line of credit of 18 billion yen offered by the Government of Japan and accepted by the Government of India, part of which is available for construction of ships, there is no other offer from the Japanese Government. There is, however, an offer of a dollar loan sponsored by a private Japanese firm for purchase of ships and this is now under negotiation with the parties concerned.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Guna-Ujjain Rail Link

*827. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Khadiwala.

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 582 on the 28th **February, 1958** and state

(a) at what stage is the proposal of constructing Guna-Ujjain rail link and

(b) when it is likely to be taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy) (a) and (b) The question of starting the construction is being examined in consultation with the Planning Commission

Railway Over-Bridge at Lahori-Gate

*828. **Shri D C Sharma** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1279 on the 27th March 1958 and state

(a) the further progress made in the reconstruction of the railway over bridge at Lahori Gate Delhi and

(b) the total amount spent thereon up to date?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy) (a) The Northern Railway has completed its portion of the work but the work of Public Works Department for widening the approaches is held up due to certain difficulties in obtaining vacant possession of the land

(b) The total expenditure as booked upto 31st March 1958 is about Rs 1,02,322 out of which Railway's share is Rs 11,825 and State Government's share is Rs 90 487

जहाजों की खरीद

*८२९. श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे ने पटना मोकामा और भागलपुर घाटों पर परिवहन की सुविधा के लिये १९५० में ७५ लाख रुपये की लागत पर गोमती यमुना और सरयू नामक तीन जहाज खरीदे थे

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उचित निगरानी के अभाव में ये जहाज कुछ ही वर्षों में जीर्ण हो गये और

(ग) क्या उन जहाजों को अब भी यात्रियों को लाने ले जाने के काम में लाया जा रहा है?

रेल उप मंत्री (श्री श. रामस्वामी) (क) जी हां। ये स्टीमर ७८,३१,०३१ रुपये में खरीदे गये थे।

(ख) जी नहीं। मरम्मत कर के इन्हें अच्छी हालत में रखा जाता है।

(ग) गोमती और सरयू स्टीमरों में अब भी मुसाफिर ढोये जाते हैं। यमुना स्टीमर १९५१ में पूर्व रेलवे को दे दिया गया। यह सकरीगली और मनिहारीघाट के बीच मुसाफिरों को लाने के काम में लाया जा रहा है।

Tape Relay Exchange in Telegraph Offices

*830. { **Shri Subodh Hansda**
Shri S C Samanta

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) the total amount required to instal a Tape Relay Exchange for modernisation of Telegraph Offices,

(b) which of the telegraph offices have been modernised by the method so far, and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent during the Second Plan period to modernise the telegraph offices on these lines?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S K Patil) (a) The amount required to instal a Tape Relay Exchange varies according to the capacity of the exchange i.e according to the number of stations

to be served and the amount of traffic to be handled by the exchange

(b) So far only Bombay C T O has been modernised

(c) The amount proposed to be spent during the Second Plan period to modernise the telegraph offices on these lines is Rs 56 lakhs

Two Seater Motor Rikshaws

*831 **Sardar Iqbal Singh.** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) whether Delhi State Transport Authority has adopted new policy regarding the issuing of permits for two seater motor rikshaws in Delhi,

(b) if so, the main features of this policy, and

(c) whether in deciding this policy the recommendations made by the Central Road Research Institute have been taken into consideration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) (a) No

(b) and (c) Do not arise

उत्तर प्रदेश में सहकारी चीनी की फैक्टरियां का खोला जाना

*८३२ श्री खुशवक्त राय क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में सहकारी चीनी की फैक्टरियां खोलने के लिये मशीनरी आयात करने के हेतु विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में किसी सहायता की प्रार्थना की है, और

(ख) क्या यह प्रार्थना स्वीकार कर ली गई है?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन) : (क) जी हां। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने तीन फैक्टरियों के लिये लाइसेन्स और विदेशी मुद्रा मांगी।

(ख) दो यूनिटों के सम्बन्ध में उनकी प्रार्थना स्वीकार कर ली गई है। तीसरी फैक्टरी की सहायता का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। लेकिन अगले दो साल या उसके आसपास के समय तक विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धी होने की आशा नहीं है।

Water Supply and Sanitation System in Calcutta

*833. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 57 on the 12th February, 1958 and state

(a) whether the Government of India have approved the plans for Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme for Calcutta Corporation,

(b) what is the sanctioned amount for these schemes, and

(c) whether the entire plan and estimates for the Rs 225 lakhs loan have been received?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) (a) Yes, a major part of it

(b) Schemes worth Rs 145 25 lakhs have so far been approved out of Rs 225 0 lakhs

(c) Yes, but certain Engineering details are still awaited from the Government of West Bengal

Fuel Consumption Committee

*834 **Shri T. B Vittal Rao:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Damar:
Shri Bimal Ghose:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 978 on the 14th March, 1958 and state

(a) whether the Fuel Consumption Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) whether the report has been considered and accepted by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir, on the 13th August, 1958.

(b) and (c). The report is under examination.

New Medical College, New Delhi.

Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Sushila Nayar:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1357 on the 1st April, 1958, and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the direction of opening of a New Medical College attached to the Irwin Hospital, Delhi;

(b) whether the students will be admitted this year;

(c) if so, how many and whether they will come from Delhi only or from other Union territories also; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to co-ordinate the teaching in the three medical Colleges in Delhi viz. Lady Hardinge Medical College, the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and the new Medical College attached to the Irwin Hospital?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The College started functioning from the 1st August, 1958.

(b) and (c) 60 students have been admitted this year, of whom 44 belong to Delhi and 11 to other Union Territories, two students belong to Jammu and Kashmir, two are foreign scholars and one student is the ward of a Central Government servant serving in an Indian Mission abroad.

(d) Not at present.

Sugar Factories

*836. **Shri Abdul Salam:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) names of the authorised controllers appointed to run the sugar factories which are now being managed by Government; and

(b) whether there are any committees of management to advise the authorised controllers?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Shri K. P. Jain, an officer of the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati, is the authorised controller of three sugar factories at Khadda, Mohiudinpur and Doiwala.

(b) No, Sir.

All-India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore

*837. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the expansion of the All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore has been started;

(b) if so, the progress made up to date; and

(c) when this is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 128.]

(c) It is hoped that the major portion of the scheme will be implemented during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Electrification of Railways

*838. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** **Shri Hem Barua:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are facing difficulties in the implementation of electrification schemes of Railways due to shortage of foreign exchange;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange required for these schemes in next three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Railways have pruned these schemes; and

(d) if so, in what manner and to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There has been no hold up of any electrification scheme as yet due to shortage of foreign exchange, although on account of various reasons, some of the schemes of electrification have been rephased.

(b) The approximate foreign exchange would be about Rs 42 crores; it is too early to give the break-up year-wise.

(c) There has been no pruning but as stated in (a) above, there has been some rephasing.

(d) Does not arise

Students' Attack on Mau Junction Station

*839. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 1,000 students attacked Mau Junction Station in Azamgarh District on 6th August, 1958;

(b) if so, the nature of Railway properties damaged; and

(c) action taken by Government in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Eight points indicators, electric bulbs in the passenger shed and a lamp at the level crossing gates were damaged.

(c) The students were dispersed by an armed detachment from the State Police. In addition to the arrangements made by the Police Railway Protection Force pickets were also deputed to guard the booking office.

Locomotives in Assam Section

1270. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any locomotives in Assam Section of the N.E.F. Railway which have outlived their permissible duration of life; and

(b) if so, their number and when these are going to be replaced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). There is no such thing as "permissible life" laid down for a locomotive. However, for the purposes of arranging replacement of locomotives and allocation of costs the age limit of 40 years has been fixed

At present there are 14 locos on the Assam Section of the North East Frontier Railway which are over 40 years of age. Although these locos have already been "replaced" these have been kept in use because they are still fit for service.

Actual condemnation of locos is done on condition basis, only when their maintenance is considered to be uneconomical or their retention dangerous. These 14 locos will be taken off the line for condemnation when their condition warrants it.

Research Schemes received from Bombay Government

1271. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the number and

nature of research schemes received from the Bombay Government and approved by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during 1957-58?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P Jain): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 129]

Post Offices

1272. **Shri Pangarkar**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state·

(a) the number of post offices in Parbhani district in the Marathwada region of Bombay functioning at present in private buildings,

(b) the rent paid by Government during 1957-58;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct buildings for these post offices, and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (d) A statement is given below

There is only one Post Office at Gangakhed in Parbani District in the Marathwada Region of Bombay State functioning at present in private building The rent paid by Government during 1957-58 is Rs 308 52 nP The accommodation is sufficient and there is no proposal at present for constructing a departmental building

Dak Bungalows on National Highways

1273. **Shri Pangarkar**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) the number of Dak Bungalows on the side of the National Highways in the Bombay State, and

(b) the amount provided for their maintenance in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) The maintenance is chargeable to the normal repairs and maintenance grant given to the State Governments for the maintenance of National Highways The Second Five Year Plan envisages only capital works of an original nature and there is no specific provision in the Plan for Dak Bungalows

Derailment of Goods Train

1274. **Shri Raghunath Singh**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that 13 wagons of a goods train went off the rails on 13th July, 1958 between Santalpur and Piprala stations on Kandla-Deesa section of the Western Railway; and

(b) if so, what is the extent of damage and the cause of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 13th July, 1958 while No 804 Dn Goods train was on the run between Santalpur and Piprala stations on Palanpur-Gandhidham section of the Western Railway, twelve wagons of the Goods train derailed

(b) The approximate cost of damage to the Railway property is assessed at Rs 12,458 and to public property Rs 1,000/-

The Enquiry Committee has attributed the accident to heavy rains on the 9th & 10th July, 1958, followed by heavy showers on subsequent days, resulting in the track formation becoming sodden with water The movement of trains on the sodden track, resulted in a tendency for the track to become uneven With track in this condition, the vehicles naturally rode rough and the right side axle guard of the trailing wheel of wagon No 13178 gave way due to fatigued material while passing over the track mile 104/1-2 derailing the wagon and in consequence other wagons also getting derailed

Derailment of a Bogey

1275. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a bogey of Shahjahanpur-Asansol Passenger No 132 was derailed near Daryabad Railway Station on the morning of the 16th July, 1958

(b) if so, the causes of the accident, and

(c) amount of damage caused due to accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) (a) On 17-7-58 (and not on the morning of 16-7-58) at about 00 21 hours, while No 132 Down Asansol-Shahjahanpur Fast Passenger was on run between Saidkhanpur and Daryabad one third class bogey which was second from the engine got derailed

(b) The 'horn-stay' of the driving engine wheel dropped down and came under the wheel, thus causing obstruction, leading to derailment

(c) Rs 32 000/- approximately

Jute Prices

1276. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) the present price of jute in Tripura,

(b) the causes for the present low price and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fix a reasonable price of jute for the benefit of the farmers?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain) (a) and (b) A statement showing the month end prices of Tossa bottom' and 'White bottom' varieties of jute in Agartala is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 130] It will be seen that the present prices of jute in Agartala are higher than those prior to June, when prices had shown a seasonal decline The suspension of the route *via* Akhaura (Pakistan) through which nearly 80 per cent of jute from Tripura used to move into India, and the inadequacy of transport facilities on the all India route may have also contributed to low level of jute prices in Tripura

(c) With improvement in the all India route movement of jute from Tripura may be facilitated and that may in turn, ensure better price to the farmer The general question of fixation of minimum prices for jute has been considered several times, but direct price support measures have not been found feasible inasmuch as the price of raw jute is mainly influenced by the world demand for jute goods and the supply and prices of raw jute in Pakistan Reliance has, therefore been placed on indirect measures which include —

(i) regulation of jute imports from Pakistan

(ii) adjustments in export duty on jute goods

(iii) undertaking measures for improving the quality of jute, and granting financial assistance to farmers for purchase of fertilizers and

(iv) encouraging formation of co operatives

Faster Bangalore-Secunderabad Train

1277 Shri Nagi Reddy Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any request from the public or from Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding the urgency of a faster train from Bangalore to Secunderabad and

(b) whether Government propose to start a fast running train between these two important centres in the South?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) It is not feasible to run a fast train between Secunderabad and Bangalore City in addition to Nos 85/86 Bangalore City—Secunderabad Passenger trains, due to lack of line capacity on the Bangalore City-Dronachellam section and paucity of coaches and locomotives As the section is served by a limited number of trams, it is also not feasible to convert one of them into a fast train by elimination of any of the existing halts

Railway Track between Rayadurg and Bellary

1278 Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) the steps that are being taken to improve the Railway track between Rayadurg and Bellary in Southern Railway,

(b) the amount of money that has been sanctioned for the year 1957-58 and the purpose for which it has been sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V Ramaswamy) (a) The following steps are being taken to improve the track between Bellary and Rayadurg:—

(1) Three miles of track is proposed to be strengthened by provision of two additional sleepers in each rail

(2) The bed timbers under the bridge girders are being replaced with R C C bed blocks on a programmed basis

(3) The existing pile bridge is proposed to be replaced by a masonry structure

(4) The maintenance of the causeways on this section is being improved so that there may be minimum interruption of traffic during monsoons

(b) A sum of Rs 80,850/- was sanctioned and spent during the year 1957-58 for the following works This is in addition to the money spent on normal maintenance:—

(1) Ballasting of track	Rs	19,600/-
(2) Repairs to the formation	Rs	2,750/-
(3) Repairs to breaches	Rs	8,000/-
(4) Reconstruction of a pile bridge into a girder bridge	Rs	20,100/-
(5) Replacement of bed blocks of six bridges	Rs	2,900/-
(6) Rail and sleeper renewals etc	Rs	27 500/-
Total	Rs	80,850/-

आल इंडिया रेलवे स्टाल एंड एलाइड एम्पलाइज यूनियन

१२७६ **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** . क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आल इंडिया रेलवे स्टाल एण्ड एलाइड एम्पलाइज यूनियन की ओर से कोई प्रतिनिधि मंडल हाल में उनसे या उप रेल मंत्री से मिला था ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगे क्या हैं , और

(ग) उन्हें कहां तक पूरा करने के लिये आश्वासन दिया गया है ?

रेलवे उप मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) . (क) से (ग) ऐसा कोई प्रतिनिधि मंडल रेल-मंत्री या उप-रेल मंत्री से नहीं मिला ।

रेलवे के बुक-स्टालों का संचालन ठेकेदारों द्वारा किया जाता है और जो लोग उनमें काम करते हैं वे रेल-कर्मचारी नहीं है ।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी पटना में उप रेल मंत्री श्री शाहनवाज खां से मिले और बुक-स्टालों के कर्मचारियों के बारे में उनसे बात की । उप-रेल मंत्री ने उन्हें स्थिति से अवगत करा दिया ।

Derailments

1280. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to lay a statement containing the total number of derailments and the extent of loss to property and persons during the period 1st January till the end of June, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): There were only six cases of serious passenger train derailments during the period 1st January to 30th June, 1958, *viz.*

	Loss of Property Rs.	No. of Persons killed.
(*i*) Derailment of S 112 Dn. at Howrah Station of Eastern Railway on 3-2-58	80	Nil
(*ii*) Derailment of 4 Dn. Link Express between Sudhani and Barasoi of N.E. Rly. on 30-4-58	13,900	Nil
(*iii*) Derailment of 32 Dn. between Amausi and Lucknow of N. E. Railway on 18-5-58	12,037	1
(*iv*) Derailment of 35 Up Kirti Express at Chamaraj Station of Western Railway on 21-5-58	70,000	31
(*v*) Derailment of 5 Up Allahabad Express at Dulahapur Station of N. E. Rly. on 31-5-58	550	1
(*vi*) Derailment of 6 Dn. Mail between Rahimabad and Dilawarnagar of Northern Railway on 13-6-58	50,575	Nil
	1,47,062	33

Soil Conservation in Andhra

1281. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for soil conservation in Andhra Pradesh for the year 1958-59;

(b) the names of the schemes sanctioned; and

(c) the amount already spent during that year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rs. 19·55 lakhs including Central and State's share.

(b) The following schemes have been included in the State Plan for 1958-59:—

1. Araku Valley Pilot Soil Conservation Scheme in Viskhapatnam District.

2. Soil Conservation extension scheme in black soil areas in Kurnool and Anantpur Districts.

3. Soil Conservation Scheme for red soil areas in Anantpur District.

4. Soil Conservation Scheme for Pendurthi N.E.S. Block in Viskhapatnam District.

5. Soil Conservation Scheme for Machkund Basin in Viskhapatnam District.

6. Soil Conservation Scheme for Contour Bunding in Telangana area.

7. Extension of casuarina plantation.

8. Soil Conservation Research Centre, Sahibnagar.

9. Afforestation and Anti-erosion work in dry eroded lands.

10. Nurseries under afforestation.

11. Afforestation of denuded hills outside Reserved Forests.

12. Acquisition of lands for Soil Conservation works.

13. Training of personnel in Soil Conservation.

(c) As reported by the State Government, the amount spent upto the end of July, 1958 under schemes (1) to (11) shown against part (b) is Rs. 2·55 lakhs. Expenditure figures for schemes (12) and (13) are not yet readily available with the State Government.

Contractor-operated Halt at Irugur Station

1282. Shri Nanjappa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1139 on the 11th March, 1958 and state the progress of works so far carried out in providing a contractor-operated halt at Irugur between Sulur and Singanalur on Jalarpet-Mangalore section of Southern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): All preliminaries regarding construction of a contractor-operated halt at Irugur have been finalised and the work is likely to be completed by the end of October, this year Immediately thereafter, the half station will be opened for passenger traffic as stated in reply to Unstarred Question No 1139 on 11-3-58

Speed of Trains

1283. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the speed of the railway trains running between Pathankot and Jogmdernagar on the Northern Railway is from 15 to 20 miles per hour,

(b) whether the speed can be increased of the trains on this narrow gauge; and

(c) if so, whether Government would consider increasing the speed of these trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c) All the three trains running between Pathankot and Joginder Nagar (narrow gauge) are mixed trains and have been booked at speeds varying from 7 to 17 miles per hour on different sections against the maximum permissible speed of 10—25 miles per hour. Proposal for raising the booked speed over the Guler-Nagrota section from 12 to 15 miles per hour is already under examination and after necessary trials have been conducted, the advisability of raising the speed will be considered.

Rural Post Offices in Rajasthan

1284. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state·

(a) the number of new post offices opened in rural areas of Rajasthan, district-wise, during 1958 so far·

(b) the name of the district where maximum number of post offices were opened; and

(c) the number proposed to be opened during 1958-59?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 131]

(b) Udaipur

(c) 223. Distric-wise infofrmation is given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Posts and Telegraphs Department

1285. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each category have been filled up in each Postal Division in Rajasthan Posts and Telegraphs Circle from the year 1950-51 upto 1957-58;

(b) whether the full quota reserved for them had been filled up;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) what action Government have taken or propose to take to improve the situation?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (d) The required information for the period from 1-9-53 (date of formation of Rajasthan Circle) to the end of 1957 has been called for from the Director, Posts and Telegraphs, Rajasthan Circle, Jaipur and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received

Post and Telegraph Offices in Kota (Rajasthan)

1286 Shri Onkar Lal. Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the number of post offices of all categories, telegraph offices, public call offices opened with the names of the places, during the First Five Year Plan period in Kota division of Rajasthan district-wise?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S K. Patil). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix III annexure No 132]

Women Employees in P & T Department, Rajasthan

1287 Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the total number of women employees in Posts and Telegraphs Department of Rajasthan Circle as on the 31st July, 1958?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K Patil): 79

Gaushalas for Rajasthan State

1288 Shri Onkar Lal Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the number of Gaushalas sanctioned by the Government of India for Rajasthan State during 1957-58 for augmenting the supply of milk in urban areas and breeding better types of cattle under Gaushala Development Scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Eight

Forest Plantation in Rajasthan

1289. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the technical and financial assistance given to the Rajasthan State to increase the forest plantation during 1957-58?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No technical assistance was asked for A sum of Rs 2,63,100 (Rs 2,43,000 as loan and Rs 20,100 as subsidy) was sanctioned during 1957-58

C.D. and N.E.S Schemes in Rajasthan

1290. Shri Onkar Lal Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to state

(a) the extent of area and population covered under the Community Development and N E S Schemes in Rajasthan during 1956-57 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far district-wise, and

(b) the total amount spent by the Central Government thereon during the above period?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S K Dey) (a) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received

(b) The Central share of expenditure on C D and N E S schemes in Rajasthan from 1 4-1956 to 31-3 1958 was as under —

Grant	112 19 lakhs
Loan	91 05 lakhs

Seniority List of Ticket Checking Staff

1291. { **Shri Ram Krishan:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether the seniority list of Ticket Checking Staff of the Delhi-Rewari-Fazilka section of ex-Bikaner Division has been completed, and

(b) if so, by what time confirmations are expected to be made and upgrading finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Orders are expected to be issued shortly.

Survey of Tughlakabad-Sahibabad Line

1292. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1146 on the 11th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the final location survey of the proposed Tughlakabad-Sahibabad line has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the details of the survey report?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The field work of the Final Location Survey has been completed and the Northern Railway Administration are just finalising the report and estimate.

(b) Does not arise.

Well Construction

1293. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1430 on the 19th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding utilisation of loans to States for construction of wells has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 133.]

Rural Electrification

1294. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress is being achieved according to schedule in the electrification of villages during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the total number of villages to be electrified during current financial year State-wise; and

(c) the total number of villages to be electrified during remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The progress made in the electrification of villages in the Second Five Year Plan is satisfactory

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information, based on the statistics furnished by the various State Governments, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 134.]

Shortage of Water at the Charkhi-Dadri Station

1295. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that great inconvenience is caused to the passenger due to the shortage of water at the Charkhi-Dadri Station on the Rewari-Bhatinda line;

(b) the progress made in connection with the scheme for installing water taps and water cooler at this station;

(c) the time that will be taken in the implementation of the scheme; and

(d) the amount of money sanctioned for this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. A water hut exists on the platform and two watermen are permanently posted to serve water to the passengers.

(b) A tubewell has been sunk and the water taps will be provided.

(c) It is expected to complete the work by May, 1959 provided all the materials are received.

(d) The amount of money sanctioned for this purpose is Rs. 78,385

Kalka Mail

1296. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that through bogies for Kalka and Chandigarh are brought at the Delhi Main Station platform a few minutes before departure of Kalka Mail, which causes great inconvenience to the travelling public; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to adopt in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No. 1 Up Kalka Mail leaves Delhi at 22·35 hours. There are standing instructions to place Delhi-Chandigarh and Delhi-Kalka Coaches, to be attached to 1 Up Kalka Mail, on platform No. 2 at 21·00 hours latest. There have, however, been a few occasions—2 in April, 6 in May, 2 in June, 1 in July and 2 in August, 1958 (upto 28th) when due to unavoidable causes, these coaches were brought directly from the yard and attached to the train 10 to 15 minutes before the scheduled departure.

The Northern Railway have been advised to avoid such late placements of the coaches as far as possible.

Rice Mills

1297. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rice mills which existed in India at the close of the First Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of rice mills licensed and which began operation since the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) the number of applications pending for licences for rice mills as on the 31st March, 1958?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). The information asked for is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

बरेली एक्सचेंज दफ्तर में बुक किये गये ट्रंक-काल

१२९८. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ अप्रैल, १९५७ से ३१ मई, १९५८ तक की अवधि में बरेली एक्सचेंज आफिस में कितने ट्रंक-काल बुक कराये गये ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने काल परिपक्व हो गय और कितने रद्द कर दिये गये ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बरेली एक्सचेंज में बुक कराय गये ट्रंक-काल प्रति दिन परिपक्व नही होते और ग्राहकों को घंटों प्रतीक्षा करन के पश्चात् अपना काल रद्द करवा देना पड़ता है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : (क) १ अप्रैल, १९५७ से ३१ मई, १९५८ तक की अवधि में बुक कराये गये काल : १,४६,५८३ ।

(ख) (१) परिपक्व काल
१,१२,६९२
(२) रद्द किये गये काल.
३३,८९१

(ग) और (घ) यह ठीक नही है कि बरेली टेलीफोन-केन्द्र से बुक किये गये ट्रंक काल प्रति दिन परिपक्व नही होते है, जैसा कि उक्त अको मे स्पष्ट हो जायगा बरेली मे बुक किये गये कालो मे से अनुमानत ७७ फीसदी, अर्थात् लगभग १००० काल प्रतिदिन परिपक्व होते है । निष्फल होने वाले कालो के विभिन्न कारण है, यथा—

(१) बुलाये गये व्यक्तियो का उपलब्ध न होना,

(२) बुक कराने के कुछ समय के बाद ग्राहको द्वारा कालो का रद्द किया जाना,

(३) दूर स्थानीय कालो को कई एक ट्रंक परिपथो (Circuits) द्वारा मिलाये जाने के कारण देरी का होना,

(४) तूफान, ताम्बे के तारो की चोरियो तथा अन्य कारणो से परिपथो मे विघ्नो का आ जाना,

(५) टेलीफोन परियात (traffic) मे असामान्य वृद्धि होने से परिपथो का अपर्याप्त होना ।

(ङ) इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये निम्न विस्तार-कार्यों की आयोजना की गयी है —

(१) अतिरिक्त साधनो द्वारा बरेली ट्रंक टेलीफोन-केन्द्र को बढाया जा रहा है ।

(२) कानपुर और बरेली के बीच १२-मार्गीय वाहक प्रणाली के लगाने की योजना की मजूरी दी जा चुकी है ।

(३) दिल्ली-कलकत्ता के बीच कानपुर तथा अन्य प्रमुख स्थानों को मिलाते हुए 'को-एक्सियल' केबील के लगाये जाने का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है, तथा कानपुर-बरेली की १२-मार्गीय प्रणाली के साथ-साथ इसका कार्य समाप्त हो जाने पर, बरेली टेलीफोन-केन्द्र मे ट्रंक टेलीफोन परियात-सम्बन्धी निष्क्रमण-मार्गों (outlets) के पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध किये जाने की सभावना है ।

उत्तर रेलवे के पुल

१२९९. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या रेलवे मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे की बरेली मुरादाबाद मेन लाइन पर धनेटा स्टेशन के दोनो ओर के पुल बहुत कमजोर हो गये हैं और इस कारण इन पुलो पर गाडी बहुत धीमी चाल से चलती है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उनके किसी भी समय टूट जाने का भय है जिससे दुर्घटना होने की सभावना है ,

(ग) क्या सरकार उन्हे फिर से बनाने पर विचार कर रही है , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो कब तक?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री स० बं० रा रस्व. री) (क) शायद माननीय सदस्य का मतलब धनेटा स्टेशन के दोनो ओर मील ३५७।१८-२१ और ३५९।२०-२१ पर बाइगूल (Bygool) और भलीसा (Bhalisa) पुलो से है । इन पूलो के गर्डर कमजोर नही हुये हैं, लेकिन गाडियो की रफ्तार पर १० मील प्रति घटे की जो पाबन्दी लगाई गई है वह इसलिये है कि इस्पात के ये गर्डर इतने मजबूत नही हैं कि इस समय जो भारी इंजन चल रहे हैं, उनकी सामान्य रफ्तार को सम्भाल सकें ।

(ख) जी नही ।

(ग) जी हां, ताकि भारी इंजन सेक्शन की सामान्य रफ्तार से चल सकें।

(घ) १९६१ तक।

Commonwealth Submarine Cables Conference

1300. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Commonwealth Submarine Cable Conference was held in London in the last week of May, 1958;

(b) if so, the names of the persons who represented India in the conference;

(c) the main decisions taken at the conference; and

(d) the extent to which they affect India?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) Shri D. C. Das, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Communications. (Leader).

Shri S. N. Kalra, Deputy Director General (Traffic), Overseas Communications Service. (Member).

Shri S. P. Patel, India's Representative on the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board, London. (Member).

(c) and (d). The Conference was held to elucidate the technical, financial and other problems involved in the scheme of establishing a round-the-world submarine cable network and has made certain recommendations which are under examination. To what extent those would affect India can be judged after Government have considered these in details.

Rural Electrification in Punjab

1301. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the Punjab Government to prepare and place their plans for rural electrification for the current and ensuing years; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan submitted by the Punjab Government?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No specific request to prepare and place the plans for rural electrification as such, has been made by the Union Government to the Government of the Punjab. In November, 1957, however, the Planning Commission asked the Punjab Government for details of sub-transmission, distribution and bulk supply under Bhakra Nangal Estimates Part II, which would also include rural electrification. The details asked for by the Planning Commission have not yet been received from the Punjab Government.

Fishing Cooperatives

1302. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to organise the fishing industry on a cooperative basis; and

(b) what financial assistance has been given to the States for this since the commencement of the Second Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a). The importance and immediate necessity of improving the living conditions of fishermen and organising them into strong and viable cooperative societies for taking effective steps for the deve-

lopment of fishing industry in general and increasing the production of fish in particular has been recognised and the question of organising and assisting the Fisheries Cooperatives was considered in the All India Fisheries Conference held in Madras in September, 1956 and the State Ministers' Conference in Bombay in November, 1957 and in Mysore in July, 1958. The recommendations of these Conferences were brought to the notice of the State Governments concerned who were asked to take necessary action to implement the same.

2. The question of extending credit facilities to fishermen's cooperatives on par with Agricultural Credit Societies has also been taken up with the Reserve Bank of India. The Bank proposes to carry out shortly a survey of Fishermen's Cooperative Societies.

3. The Central Government is allowing grants and loans to State Governments for giving financial assistance to fishermen and Fishermen's Cooperative Societies under GMF Rules With the assistance given by the Central Government the Fishermen's Cooperative Societies which were previously working as Credit Societies are now being organised into Societies which would arrange supply of fishing requisites, transport and marketing of catches etc.

4. The State Governments have been requested to draw up suitable schemes for organising Fishermen's Cooperative Societies for covering all aspects from production to marketing.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5·57 lakhs and 5·02 lakhs was given to the State Governments as grants and loans for giving assistance to Fishermen Cooperative Societies in 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in the Central Budget during 1958-59. The Statewise break up of the Central Assistance given in 1956-57 and 1957-58 along with that proposed to be given in 1958-59 may be seen at statements A and B, laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 135].

Central Health Service Scheme

1303. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1707 on the 17th April, 1958 and state the further progress made in the constitution of the Central Health Service?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Lists of officers suitable for appointment to various grades of the Central Health Service prepared by a Selection Committee and approved by the Union Public Service Commission were issued on the 15th April, 1958.

Instructions for the administration and maintenance of the Service were issued on the 27th May, 1958.

The fixation of the cadre strength of the Service at the initial constitution is under consideration and appointment of approved officers to the various grades of the Service will be notified as soon as the Cadre strength is finalised

Import of Foodgrains.

1304. Shri Abdul Salam:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Raghubir Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of wheat and rice imported in 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(b) the quantities of wheat and rice procured internally in the two years;

(c) the quantities of imported and indigenously procured wheat and rice sent to storage in the two years; and

(d) the quantity and value of damaged and unaccounted stocks of the two foodgrains in the two years?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain):

	Year	Quantity in thousand tons	
		Wheat	Rice
(a)	1956-57	1,572·7	555·1
	1957-58	3,033·1	606·9
(b)	1956-57	Nil	52·7 + 0·7 (paddy)
	1957-58	Nil	322·7

(c) The entire quantities of imported and internally procured foodgrains were sent to storage, except those issued or despatched direct from docks to parties and State Governments. Figures regarding excepted quantity are not readily available.

(d) In the case of foodgrains in storage, losses occurred owing to factors like dry-age, differences in methods of weighment, handling and transport etc. It is presumed that these losses are referred to by the term "unaccounted stocks". On this basis, the following figures are furnished for the calendar years 1956 and 1957, for which the figures are readily available.

Year	Commodity	Damaged Grains		Unaccounted Grains	
		Quantity (Tons)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Tons)	Value (Rs.)
1956	Wheat	47·56	20,300	86·29	37,200
	Rice	108·58	63,000	1564·25	9,11,000
1957	Wheat	320·99	1,43,600	145·44	65,100
	Rice	311·78	1,84,900	526·53	3,12,000

Railway dues from Travel Agents

1305. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway dues from travel agents have accumulated to a fair amount till the 30th June, 1958;

(b) if so steps taken by Government to realise dues; and

(c) the detail of dues?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Approximately Rs. 5·43 lakhs were due from Travel Agents on 30-6-1958.

(b) Steps taken by Government to realise the dues generally include the following:

(i) Addressing the firms in default for payment.

(ii) Deputing staff specially to contact the firms.

(iii) Warning the firms that the recurrence of delays in remitting the dues will amount to a breach of the Agreement, which may lead to its termination.

(c) A statement showing he details of dues as on 30-6-1958 is laid on he Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 136].

Soft Wood Sleepers.

1306. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many factories are there in Assam portion of N.E.F. Railway for treatment of soft wood sleepers; and

(b) the number of soft wood sleepers treated in these factories during 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There is only one sleeper treating plant in Assam at Naharkhatia.

(b) 1,49,927 No. of soft wood sleepers, were treated at the above plant during 1957-58

पश्चिमी रेलवे में भोजन का कुप्रबन्ध

१३०७. **श्री डामर** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के स्टेशनो पर और जनता रेलगाडी में भोजन व्यवस्था के कुप्रबन्ध के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत की पुस्तक में दर्ज शिकायतो को दूर करने के बारे मे कई बार जानकारी नही दी गई ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख) एक बयान नीचे दिया जाता है :—

३०—६—५८ को जो साल बीता उसमे पश्चिम रेलवे मे खान-पान/खोमचे की व्यवस्था के बारे मे शिकायत की किताबो में कुल ५२२ शिकायतें दर्ज की गयी । इनमें से ५० शिकायतें जनता एक्सप्रेस गाडियो के सम्बन्ध मे थी । ३९० शिकायतो का जवाब दिया गया जिनमे से २१ जनता एक्सप्रेस गाडियो के सम्बन्ध में थी ।

खान-पान और खोमचे की व्यवस्था के बारे मे १३२ और जनता एक्सप्रेस गाडियो के बारे मे २९ शिकायतो के जवाब नीचे लिखे कारणो से नही दिये गये :—

		खान-पान या खोमचो की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध मे	जनता एक्सप्रेस गाडियो के सम्बन्ध में
१.	शिकायत करने वालो का ठीक-ठीक पता न लिखा था ।	४३	४
२.	शिकायतो का पूरा प्रमाण नही मिला ।	५२	११
३.	शिकायतें सुझाव के रूप में थी ।	३१	१४
४.	शिकायत करने वाले को लिखा गया था कि दोनो पक्षो के सामने जाच के लिए आने की सुविधाजनक तारीख बताये, लेकिन उनकी ओर से कोई जवाब नही मिला ।	१	—
५	जाच पूरी नही हुई है ।	५	—
		१३२	२९

चीनी की मिलें

१३०८. **श्री डामर** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत सरकार ने किन किन राज्यों को चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने के लिये सहायता देने का निश्चय किया है , और

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये किस प्रकार की सहायता दी जायेगी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) और (ख) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में निम्न राज्यो में सहकारी

चीनी फैक्टरियों को स्थापित करने के लिये उपबन्ध है :—

आन्ध्र
आसाम
बिहार
बम्बई
मध्यप्रदेश
मद्रास
मैसूर
उड़ीसा
पंजाब
राजस्थान
उत्तर प्रदेश
पश्चिम बंगाल
पांडेचेरी

भारत सरकार ने सहकारी चीनी मिलों के स्थापन के लिये प्रति फैक्टरी १५ लाख रुपये की दर से सहायता देने का निश्चय किया है, बशर्ते कि ऐसी फैक्टरी स्थापित करने वाले भी लगभग उतना ही रुपया लगायें। ऐसी सहायता सहकारी चीनी फैक्टरियों को केवल उसी समय मिल सकती है जब कि उनको इन्डस्ट्रीज (रेगूलेशन एन्ड डवेलपमेंट) एक्ट के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस मिल चुका हो और वे एक आयात लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर चुकी हों। द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में अभी तक भारत सरकार ने आसाम, बम्बई, मद्रास, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यों में सहकारी चीनी फैक्टरियों को सहायता दी है।

चीनी का निर्यात

१३०९. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५६–५७ और १९५७–५८ में कितनी मात्रा में चीनी का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) देश को इसके द्वारा कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मिली?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) इन दो वर्षों में चीनी का निर्यात निम्नलिखित मात्रा में हुआ है :

वर्ष (१ मई से ३० अप्रैल तक)	जितनी चीनी का निर्यात हुआ (टनों में)
१९५६–५७	३६,३७२
१९५७–५८	१,१६,५३९

(ख) १२·४ करोड़ रुपये।

Elephants in Tripura

1310. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of elephants have been damaging paddies, jutes, cottonplants, til-plants etc., productions of the *joomias* of Khouri, Ram-Bhadra, Dum Bur etc. villages of Amarpur Sub-Division, continually for 4 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that nothing has been done to prevent such damage and to compensate the loss suffered by *joomias* even though they have been approaching the authorities for this purpose; and

(c) if so, when and what steps the Government are going to take in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a). Elephants have been damaging the crops in the villages mentioned from time to time. During the last four years, however, cases of damage were reported only in the years 1955 and 1957.

(b) No. The Tripura Administration have been taking the following steps to prevent such damage and to assist *joomias* who are affected;

(i) Scaring-away the elephants by operating specially prepared crackers and by blank firing;

(ii) engaging hunters to kill rogue elephants;

(iii) granting gun licenses liberally to tribals;

(iv) granting rewards to Shikaries for killing declared rogues; and

(v) sanctioning gratuitous relief to the affected and deservinb families.

(c). Does not arise.

Madras Peking Air Service

1311. { **Shri M. R. Krishna:** / **Shri Muhammed Elias:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations for connecting India with China by air have been finalised;

(b) if not, by what time the negotiations would be finalised; and

(c) whether the route pattern of the I.A.C. is also proposed to be changed because of this new air link?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose any details on this subject at present.

(c) There is no such proposal.

रेलवे में शिकायत-पुस्तकें

१३१२. श्री डामर: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के बड़े स्टेशनों पर जब यात्री कुप्रबन्ध के बारे में शिकायतें दर्ज करने के लिये शिकायत-पुस्तकें मांगते हैं, तो उन्हें ये नहीं दी जातीं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के अधिकतर बड़े-बड़े स्टेशनों पर जब मुसाफिर शिकायत की किताब मांगते हैं तो आमतौर पर उन्हें यह किताब नहीं दी जाती ।

फिर, भी इस तरह की कुछ शिकायतें हुई है कि मांगने पर मुसाफिरों को शिकायत की किताब नहीं दी गई । ऐसी शिकायतों की जांच करके उन पर मुनासिब कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

Wagons

1313. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons supplied to Sakhigopal and other Railway Stations under Khurda Road district of South Eastern Railway for export of Coconuts from Orissa during the period from January, 1958 to the 31st July, 1958;

(b) the number of wagons demanded by the Coconut traders monthly for this purpose during the same period; and

(c) whether the authorities are aware of the difficulties experienced by the Coconut growers and traders because of the short supply of wagons?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Sakhigopal and Puri are the only stations on Khurda Road District which book cocoanuts. The number of wagons demanded and supplied for movement of cocoanut at Sakhigopal and Puri during each of the months from January 1958 to July 1958 were, as shown below together with the number of outstanding indents at the beginning and the close of each of the months.

(In terms of wagon loads)

Month	Outstandings at the beginning of the month	Fresh Indents	No. of wagons supplied	Outstanding at the end of the month
Ex *Sakhigopal*				
January 1958	14	14	16	12
Feburary 1958	12	3	12	3
March 1958	3	13	13	3
April 1958	3	12	12	3
May 1958	3	17	18	2
June 1958	2	19	17	4
July 1958	4	14	8	10
I x *Puri*				
January 1958	..	..	..	..
February 1958	..	..	..	..
Mar. 1958	..	..	..	..
April 1958	..	1	1	..
May 1958	..	..	..	..
June 1958	..	1	1	..
July 1958	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—From this it will be seen that against a total demand of 106 and 2 wagons at Sakhigopal and Puri, 96 and 2 wagons respectively were supplied during the aforesaid period.

(c) No. No complaints have so far been received from any of the cocoanut growers and traders.

उत्तर तथा पूर्वोत्तर सीमाक्षेत्र में सड़क निर्माण योजनायें

१३१४. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री हेमराज :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १८ अप्रैल, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३५३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा क्षेत्रों के सड़क निर्माण योजनाओं के हेतु जो २ करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि नियत की गयी थी, क्या इस बीच उसके वितरण के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य की किन-किन सड़कों के लिये कितनी धनराशि निश्चित की गयी है ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो निर्णय में देरी होने का क्या कारण है; और

(घ) कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय हो जाने की आशा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) और (घ) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १३७]

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिये बस्तियां

१३१५. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के लखीमपुर-खीरी तथा पीलीभीत जिलों में शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को बसाने का जो कार्य पिछले वर्षों से चल रहा है उसमें अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है, और

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को अब तक कितनी और किस-किस प्रकार की सहायता दी है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) खेरी बस्ती बसाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित समस्त १२ बस्तियां बसाई जा चुकी हैं और उनमें ६२७ व्यक्तियों को (जिनमें से ५५८ भूमिहीन मजदूर और ६९ शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्ति) बसाया जा चुका है। पीलीभीत बस्ती बसाने की योजना को जनवरी १९५८ में शुरू किया गया था। सोइल (soil) और हाइड्रोग्राफिक (hydrographic) के सर्वे का काम आजकल हो रहा है और प्रारम्भिक कार्य पूरा हो जाने के बाद, बस्तियों के बसाने तथा भूमिहीन मजदूरों और शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को बसाने का काम किया जायेगा।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने खेरी बस्ती बसाने की योजना के लिये, १,९४,५०० रु० का अनुदान और ४,१०,००० रुपये का ऋण तथा पीलीभीत बस्ती योजना के लिये १,२२,००० रुपये का अनुदान और १,३५,००० रुपये का ऋण दिया है।

टेलीफोन

१३१६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री मखन प्रभाकर :
श्री खादी बाला :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सारे भारत में प्रत्येक परिमंडल में टेलीफोन लगवाने के लिये इस समय कितने आवेदन-पत्र विलम्बित हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में प्रार्थनापत्रों के अनुसार प्रत्येक परिमंडल में कितने टेलीफोन लग जाने की आशा की जाती है, और

(ग) इस कार्य में और तेजी लाने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). इस सूचना के बारे में विवरण-पत्र सभा-पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं। [देखिये परि० शं० ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १३८]

(ग) टेलीफोन-केन्द्रों की वहन-शक्ति बढ़ाने तथा लम्बी प्रतीक्षासूची वाले टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में, जहां आवश्यक हो, अतिरिक्त केबल लगाये जाने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। टेलीफोन परिमण्डलों तथा अन्य परिमण्डलों के अध्यक्ष टेलीफोन संयोजन देने के विषय में विशेष ध्यान रख रहे हैं, ताकि ये प्रतीक्षा सूचियां यथा-संभव शीघ्र समाप्त हो सकें।

Spurious Drugs

1317. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from the public regarding spurious drugs in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Reports from States and Union Territories indicate that complaints from the public regarding spurious drugs are not many.

(b) There has been a general tightening up of the Drugs Control Organisation both in the States and the Union Territories. Over and above these measures, the Government of Andhra is proposing to set up an Anti-Spurious Drugs Committee and the Government of Kerala are taking steps to establish a Drugs Testing Laboratory.

Rice and Paddy

1318. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether stocks of rice and paddy have been frozen in some Districts of Punjab;

(b) names of such Districts;

(c) total stock frozen and taken away by Government so far; and

(d) reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Presumably the reference is to the requisitioning of stocks of rice and paddy. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) and (c). The names of the districts in which rice and paddy stocks have been requisitioned in Punjab, the quantity requisitioned, and the quantity delivered so far to the Government, are given below:—

(All figures in tons)

Serial No.	District	Quantity of paddy requisitioned	Quantity of paddy delivered	Quantity of rice requisitioned	Quantity of rice delivered
1	Amritsar	473	Nil	4,131	1,969
2	Gurdaspur	Nil	Nil	2,538	624
3	Ambala	46	Nil	898	576
4	Ferozepur	204	Nil	3,177	2,122
5	Jullundur	817·5	Nil	1,679·5	1,160·5
6	Karnal	357	Nil	4,023	1,233·5
7	Patiala	56·5	Nil	1,487	1,279
8	Hoshiapur	297	Nil	1,485	734
9	Hisar	423	Nil	998	514
10	Rohtak	Nil	Nil	357	237
11	Gurgaon	Nil	Nil	253	124
12	Mohindergarh	Nil	Nil	372	188
13	Sangrur	Nil	Nil	345	310
14	Bhatinda	Nil	Nil	114	114
15	Ludhiana	Nil	Nil	230	217
	TOTAL	2,674	Nil	22,087·5	11,402

(d) The stocks of rice and paddy, which were surplus to the requirement of Punjab, were requisitioned in the interest of distribution in other parts of the country because the stockists were reluctant to sell them voluntarily to Government.

Agriculture

1319. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on teaching methods for the benefit of teachers in agricultural and veterinary colleges was held at Mussoorie in May, 1958;

(b) names of the States organisations, and institutions who participated in this seminar; and

(c) nature of discussion held and decisions arrived at in the seminar?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c): Two statements containing (i) names of those who participated in the Seminar, and (ii) the topics discussed and the recommendations made are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 139].

Rice Prices

1320. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of rice from September, 1957 to August, 1958 in Punjab;

(b) the comparative prices a year ago;

(c) whether Government have made any purchases in the open market or through procurement in Punjab;

(d) if so, the quantity bought both by open market transactions and under procuurement; and

(e) the quantity so obtained by the Punjab Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The wholesale prices of common rice ranged between Rs. 16.00 and Rs. 24.50 nP. per maund.

(b) From Rs. 16.50 nP. to Rs. 24.62 nP. per maund.

(c) The Government have purchased rice both on voluntary offers from the open market as well as by requisition.

(d) On voluntary offer....about 82,900 tons; by requisition.....about 22,000 tons [upto 21-8-58].

(e) The quantities shown in the answer to part (d) above were purchased by the Government of Punjab on behalf of the Government of India.

Spices and Cashewnuts

1321. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seminar of Scientific Workers on Spices and Cashewnut was held at Mercara in May, 1958; and

(b) if so, main problems discussed and decisions arrived at in this seminar?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) Problems concerning the research and development of cashewnut, pepper, cardamom, ginger, turmeric, lemongrass, vanilla, cloves, nutmeg and cacao crops were discussed.

A copy of the statement containing the main recommendations of the Seminar is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 140].

Quarters for Employees of P.&T. Department

1322. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the money spent on the construction of

quarters for P.&T. Employees in Ambala Circle during 1957-58?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): Rs. 2,36,580. Rs. Two lakhs thirty six thousand five hundred and eighty only).

Chowdhury Enquiry Report

1323. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state what is the estimated additional expenditure required to implement the Chowdhury Enquiry Report regarding the rationalisation of pay scales of Dock and Port Labour?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): In agreement with the unions concerned a Committee has been set up for examining the duties and responsibilities of the various posts and fitting them into one or other of the approved scales of pay in the light of the scales of pay of posts with comparable duties and responsibilities in other departments of Government. Before the work of the committee is completed, it is not possible to estimate the additional expenditure involved on the rationalisation of pay scales of port and dock workers.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में आयुर्वेदिक असिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर की नियुक्ति

१३२४. **श्री पद्म देव** क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में १९५७-५८ में एक आयुर्वेदिक सहायक निदेशक (असिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर) नियुक्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव था ,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस पद के लिये अब तक कोई नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यह स्थान कब तक भरे जाने की आशा है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री श्री (करमरकर) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन से एक उम्मीदवार की मांग की गई है और उनकी सिफारिश का इन्तजार है ।

(घ) यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की सिफारिश मिलते ही ।

Strengthening of Dronachallam-Secunderabad Railway Line.

1325. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to strengthen Dronachallam-Secunderabad metre gauge section of the Central Railway, following Mehboobnagar accident in August 1956; and

(b) the nature of steps and expenditure incurred upto the 30th June, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 141].

Rest Home for Railway Employees

1326. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rest home for Railway employees has been established in Puri;

(b) if so, since when the rest home has been established; and

(c) the number of Railway employees who have availed themselves of the rest home facility in Puri?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). There are two Holiday Homes at Puri—one established by the South Eastern

Railway and the other by the Eastern Railway.

The South Eastern Railway Holiday Home was started in December, 1949. Figures of occupation during the last 3 years and for 7 months of this year are as follows:

1955	62
1956	71
1957	84
1958	66 for 7 months.

The Eastern Railway Holiday Home was established in May 1958 and 58 employees have availed themselves of this Holiday Home so far.

Export of Sugar

1327. **Shri Sanganna:**
Shri Damani:
Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what is estimated earnings of Foreign Exchange on account of the export of 50,000 tons of sugar during the current season?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): About Rs 1·25 crores.

Signallers on the Northern Railway

1328. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of signallers working on the Northern Railway as on 1st June 1958; and

(b) the number of those signallers who have been upgraded on this Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 851.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Ticketless Travelling

1329. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that checking of tickets is seldom done in the first class compartments in all the trains;

(b) whether it is a fact that ticketless travel among passengers in the first class compartments particularly by passengers for short distance is frequent and proportionately large resulting in the overcrowding of such compartments; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce more strict checking of tickets in these compartments on all these trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Over Bridge in Memari Station (Howrah Division)

1330. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Railway authorities has been drawn to the deplorable and dilapidated condition of the over bridge in the Memari Station, Howrah Division;

(b) if so, why no steps have been taken for its repair;

(c) whether there is any proposal to repair it without delay; and

(d) whether it is a fact that traffic in the Memari Station is somewhat heavy?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The condition of the over bridge is neither deplorable nor dilapidated. The existing wooden planks of the flooring are being replaced by concrete slabs. Seventy-five per cent. of this

work has been done and the balance is expected to be completed shortly. Other repairs as necessary from time to time are carried out.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Shortage of Technical Hands in Railways

1331. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of Technical hands in Railways especially on North Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of this shortage technical hands are put in charge of non-Technical works; and

(c) the number of Technical hands employed in non-Technical jobs and *vice-versa* in North Eastern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Generally Yes.

(b) Yes, to a limited extent.

(c) Three technical officers are appointed against general posts. A non-technical hand is not appointed against a technical post

Kuradhia Irrigation Project, Orissa

1332. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kuradhia irrigation project in Sundergarh sub-division in Orissa was financed by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the amount of money given by the Centre for completing the project; and

(c) whether the project has been completed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 12,97,492.

(c) The project is expected to be completed before the end of this year

Passengers on the Bhatinda and Hindumal Kot Line

1333. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in the average number of passengers on the Bhatinda and Hindumal Kot line from 1953 to 1957;

(b) the number of days in a month on which the passengers have to travel on foot-board due to overcrowding;

(c) the daily average number of passengers and whether the number of bogies attached to the trains is in proportion to traffic;

(d) whether Government propose to increase the number of bogies in the trains; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 142.]

(b) No case of passengers travelling on the foot-board due to overcrowding has been reported

(c) to (e) The daily average number of passengers travelling on this section at one time does not exceed about 4,500, whereas the coaches attached to the various trains on the section provide a total accommodation for about 6,200 passengers. There is, however, some amount of overcrowding on two trains namely Nos. 2BH (Hindumalkote-Bhatinda) & 2FH (Ferozepore-Cant.-Hindumalkote). It is proposed to augment the loads of these trains as and when additional coaches for the purpose become available.

Salem-Bangalore Rail Link

1334. Shri Mohammed Imam: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Minister for Railways made a statement in course of his tour that the construction

of a Railway line connecting Salem with Bangalore would be taken up soon;

(b) whether it is not a fact that representations are being made to take up the construction of Chamarajnagar-Satyamangalam line, Chitaldurg-Rayadurg line and Hassan-Mangalore line; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action for sanctioning these lines?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The survey report of the Hassan-Mangalore line is under examination. The Chamarjnagar-Satyamangalam line and the Chitaldurg-Rayadurg are not under consideration. None of these three projects are included in the Second Plan new line projects as approved by the Planning Commission.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर देवहा पुल

१३३५. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पीलीभीत के समीप पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर देवहा पुल बरेली-टनकपुर रोड की यातायात व्यवस्था के लिये रेलवे प्रशासन उत्तर प्रदेश के लोक कर्म विभाग से कितनी रकम वसूल करता है :

(ख) पिछले पाच वर्षों मे इस पुल की मरम्मत पर कितना धन खर्च हुआ और इसमें रेलवे प्रशासन ने तथा लोक कर्म विभाग ने कितना-कितना धन दिया :

(ग) क्या तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस पुल के विस्तार की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वे० रामस्वामी): (क) १११०६ रुपये ७५ नये पैसे मात्र।

(ख) ४८,४२८ रुपये । इसमें से 'रोड डेकिंग' की मरम्मत के २४,५८० रुपये उत्तर प्रदेश के पी० डब्लू० डी० ने दिये और बाकी रेलवे ने ।

(ग) जी नही ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Rainfall

1336. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the figures for the actual deficiency of rainfall in the months of May, June and July 1958 in terms of inches or millimetres in different centres of North Eastern India like Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Eastern U.P. as compared to the normal rainfall of the corresponding months in previous years beginning from 1952;

(b) whether rainfall has been deficient this year as compared to the normal rainfall of previous years in any other region of India; and

(c) the opinion of the Experts of the Meteorological Department regarding the causes of the deficiency this year?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 143.]

(b) Yes, Sir. In Rajasthan, Gujarat, Vidarbha and Coastal Andhra Pradesh the monsoon rainfall was deficient.

(c) The deficiency has been due to the following three factors operating successively:—

(i) Sub-normal pre-monsoon thunderstorm activity due to the absence of active low pressure systems that bring in moist air from the neighbouring sea areas

(ii) Delayed arrival of the monsoon; and

(iii) An unfavourable pressure distribution over the Gangetic plain

World's Wettest Spot

1337. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World's wettest spot has changed from Cherrapunji to Mawsyhram, a tiny village in the Khasi Hills,

(b) if so, the correct position in this regard; and

(c) total rainfall at these two places during the last ten years?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b) Complete year's data, i.e., rainfall data for all the twelve months of a year, are available only for four years from 1912—17 and for five years for the later period from 1940 These records show that during these years Mawsyhram had an average of about 35 inches more rain in the year than Cherrapunji. Nevertheless, during the year 1952 for which complete year's data is available, Cherrapunji had about 3 inches more rain than Mawsyhram It cannot, therefore, be stated categorically that the world's wettest spot has changed from Cherrapunji to Mawsyhram. The point to bear in mind in this connexion is that these two places are only twelve miles apart

(c) A statement showing the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix, III, annexure No. 144]

Stock Position of Foodgrains Commodities

1338. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state stock position of wheat and rice in the various State and Central food godowns during last six months, monthwise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain): The information is given below —

In 000 'tons)

Month-ending on	In State Government Godowns		In Central Government Godowns		Quantity in transit		Total	
	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
28-2-58	249	121	484	249	138	39	871	409
31-3-58	243	177	656	310	100	33	999	520
30-4-58	212	204	702	370	121	42	1,035	616
31-5-58	174	222	668	404	161	35	1,003	661
30-6-58	164	241	588	388	129	36	881	665
31-7-58	115	215	439	387	175	15	729	617

Loquat Production

1339. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) total Loquat production in each year and in each State:

(b) whether there is any scheme for the improvement in Loquat cultivation and production; and

(c) if so, details of such scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Loquat is grown in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and to a very limited extent in Bombay and the hills of South India. Its total production is about 50,000 maunds in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

(b) No separate scheme has been sanctioned. The loquat growers can, however, take advantage of loan facilities available under the scheme for the development of fruit production included in the Second Five Year Plan.

(c) Long-term loans are given to fruit growers @ Rs. 300 per acre for planting and/or fencing new orchards. Recovery of these loans is to be made in ten annual equated instalments beginning from the 6th year. Short-term loans, repayable within 15 months, are given for the purchase of fertilisers etc. @ Rs. 65 per acre for rejuvenation of old orchards.

Electric Trains

1340. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed between India and Switzerland Firm for the supply of Electric Trains to India; and

(b) if so, the main features of this agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 145.]

Post Offices in Rented Buildings in Ferozepur District

1341. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices in Ferozepur District in Punjab State now functioning in private rented buildings;

(b) the rents paid by Government during 1957-58;

(c) whether proposal for the construction of buildings for the functioning of these post offices has materialised;

(d) if so, how many are under construction; and

(e) the amount spent so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (e) A statement is given below:—

30 post offices are functioning in private rented buildings in Ferozepur District. Rent paid during 1957-58 is Rs 10,893.75 nP There are proposals for construction of Post Office buildings at Dharmkot, Ferozepur City, Jallalabad, Malout Mandi, Moga, Abohar, Gidderbaha and Kotkapura. The proposals have not yet been finalized.

Scarcity Areas in U.P.

1342. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether he received any complaints regarding the functioning of the fair price shops during his recent tour of the scarcity areas of Banda, Mirzapur and Allahabad Districts in Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): There were hardly any complaints in Banda and Mirzapur. There were some complaints in Allahabad, and the U.P. Government have since decided to introduce identity cards in Allahabad.

Forest Utilization

1343. { **Shri Vajpayee:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions arrived at by the Central Advisory Board on Forest Utilization at its three days meeting at Dehra Dun in July, 1958; and

(b) the recommendations made and the steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The functions of the Central Advisory Board on Forest Utilization are to advise on the assignment of priority to various items of research at the Forest Research Institute, to co-ordinate research with the need of industry, agriculture and the general public and to forge a link between the producer, the consumer and research. Accordingly at its meeting held at Dehra Dun in July last, the Board reviewed the progress of research work at the Institute and laid down the technical programmes for all the Branches of the Institute for the next quinquennium 1959-1963 including the order of priority for the various items, with due regard to the practical value of the research to the industry and the general public The programmes adopted provide also for necessary co-ordination with other agencies including the State Governments. The programme will be implemented by the Institute on an annual basis during the quinquennium

Besides this, the Board also made certain recommendations of a general nature the more important of which were:—

(i) Provision of increased facilities for seasoning and preservation of timber with a view of full utilization of secondary timbers;

(ii) the need for urgent measures for rationalising the uses of timber so that first grade timbers were not used for purposes for which lower grade timbers would be adequate;

(iii) elimination of illicit practices in forestworking including the possibilities of departmental working of forests; and

(iv) arrangements for better liaison between the research worker, the State Governments and the industry.

These recommendations are under consideration

Cashewnut Cultivation in Orissa

1344. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the spread of cashewnut growth in the State of Orissa has been sanctioned by the Government of India;

(b) if so, whether the scheme is under the soil erosion scheme or otherwise;

(c) the cost of the projects; and

(d) the Central assistance for the scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme has not been sanctioned under the soil erosion scheme. It aims at the extension of cashewnut cultivation in the non-forest areas.

(c) and (d). The scheme was sanctioned for a period of three months in the first instance at a total cost of Rs. 60,300, out of which the Central share was Rs. 2,500. It has subsequently been extended upto 31-3-1961, at a total cost of Rs. 1,61,156 out of which the share of the Govt. of India comes to Rs. 1,45,900 including Rs. 1,36,600 as loan.

Co-operative Societies in Tripura

1345. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any balance sheets have been submitted to the members by the following Co-operative Societies;

(i) Swasti Samity Co-operative Society, Kanchanpur, Tripura, and

(ii) Rudra Sagar Fishermen's Co-operative Society, Melaghar, Tripura;

(b) if so, whether these Co-operative Societies are running at a loss; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) Only Swasti Samity Ltd, is running at a loss.

(c) Due to the high establishment charges, investments of its capital in maintenance of road and reclamation of land.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर मैलानी जंक्शन

१३४६. श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मैलानी जंक्शन पर कितने रेलवे कर्मचारी काम करते है ;

(ख) इन कर्मचारियो के औषधोपचार के लिये रेलवे द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है ; और

(ग) इन कर्मचारियो के बच्चो की पढ़ाई के लिये रेलवे द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) ६३२ ।

(ख) मैलानी में रेल कर्मचारियों के लिये एक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र है जिसमें आउट-डोर इलाज की समुचित व्यवस्था है और डाक्टर आदि रखे गये हैं । ज्यादा जरूरी मामलों में इस केन्द्र में मरीजो का इन-डोर इलाज भी होता है । वैसे, इन-डोर इलाज के लिये रोगियों को आइजटनगर के डिविजनल अस्पताल में भेज दिया जाता है ।

(ग) मैलानी में रेलवे बस्ती के पास दो प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, इसलिये यहां रेलवे स्कूल खोलने की जरूरत नही है ।

Adra Railway Station

1347. Shri B. Das Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a water-pipe line had been constructed from the river Darakeswar to Adra Railway Station (S E. Railway) and was abandoned later on; and

(b) what was the amount sanctioned and expended for this and what was the length of the pipe line constructed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) In the year 1955-56, a temporary pipe line from Darakeswar River to Adra Railway Station was laid to overcome the water shortage at Adra caused by insufficient impounding of water in the ground reservoir following two poor monsoons. This pipe line, which was installed in an emergency and is for the time being retained as standby has not yet been dismantled

(b) An amount of Rs. 2,12,000 was sanctioned for the work. The accounts of the work are not finally closed yet The booked expenditure upto now is Rs. 2,82,000 approximately This will be reduced when the pipe line is dismantled and credit for the released material is afforded, as per provisions made in the estimate. The length of the pipe line is approximately 20,000 ft.

Tube Cleaners and Washout Zamadars

1348. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that posts of tube cleaners and washout zamadars have been abolished from the loco sheds of Samastipur, Darbhanga, Narkatiaganj and Muzaffarpur;

(b) whether it is a fact that the posts of tube cleaners and washout jamadars are still operating in all other sheds on the North-Eastern Railway; and

(c) if so, the reasons for abolishing these posts from loco sheds, Samastipur, Darbhanga, Narkatiaganj and Muzaffarpur?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Posts of Washout Jamadars have been abolished from the Loco Sheds of Samastipur, Darbhanga, Narkatiaganj and Muzaffarpur. The work of Tube Cleaners is now done by Engine Cleaners. Similar action is being taken in other sheds.

(c) The work done by Washout Jamadars has now been entrusted to Boiler Makers.

हरपालपुर के लिये आउट एजेंसी

१३४९. **श्री रा० स० तिवारी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झांसी-मानिकपुर सैक्शन पर हरपालपुर स्टेशन से छतरपुर स्टेशन के लिये आउट एजेंसी खोलने में देरी का क्या कारण है , और

(ख) यह आउट एजेंसी कब तक खोली जायेगी ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख) देरी का कारण यह है कि सेन्ट्रल प्राविन्सेज ट्रान्सपोर्ट सर्विस, जबलपुर, जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा संचालित परिवहन संस्था है और जिसे आउट एजेंसी का काम देने की सिफारिश की गई है, अभी तक भाड़े की दर नियत नहीं कर सकी है । भाड़े की दर तय होने के थोड़े ही समय बाद आउट एजेंसी खोल दी जायेगी । कोई निश्चित तारीख तो नहीं बताई जा सकती, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में सक्रिय कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

Development of Tourism in Tatapani

1350. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Tatapani, Himachal Pradesh as tourist centre; and

(b) if so, the main features of this plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Himachal Pradesh Administration is considering the provision of bathing tanks and hand pumps at the spring at a cost of Rs. 50,000. For providing accommodation for about 20 persons a building at Tatapani has been taken over by that Administration and is being renovated and furnished. A small hut consisting of one room, with verandah, a dressing room and a bath room has been constructed by the Forest Department near the hot springs. There is also a proposal for the construction of a rest house at Tatapani.

The bus service which used to run previously between Simla and Sunni 3 miles away, has been extended upto Tatapani bridge which is at a distance of about 3 furlongs from the springs.

जले हुए कोयले और कोयले की राख

१३५१. **श्री प० ला० बाकणकर** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बीकानेर डिवीजन में जले हुये कोयले (सिंडर)

और कोयले की राख की बिक्री से उत्तर रेलवे को कितनी आय हुई ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): बीकानेर डिवीजन में कोयले की छाई (Cinders) राख (Coal Ashes) की बिक्री से उत्तर रेलवे को जो आमदनी हुई है वह इस प्रकार है :—

	रुपये
१९५५–५६ में	१,३७,०४८
१९५६–५७ में	२,११,०७४
१–४–५७ से ३०–९–५७ तक	१,०५,५३७

गाड़ियों के पायदानों पर यात्रा

१३५२. श्री प० ला० बाल्पाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी १९५७ से ३१ जुलाई १९५८ तक गाड़ियों के पायदानो पर यात्रा करते हुये कितने व्यक्ति गिर कर मर गये ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पायदानो पर यात्रा करने वाले लोगों की मृत्यु सिगनलो और पानी के पम्पों के साथ टकराने के कारण हुई, क्योंकि कई स्थानों पर पानी के पम्प रेलवे पटरी के बहुत निकट है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने सिगनल और पानी के पम्प रेलवे पटरी के निकट बने है ; और

(घ) क्या ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार इन सिगनलों और पानी के पम्पों को पटरी से दूर हटाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) २०३ ।

(ख) इनमें से सिर्फ २ आदमी एक सिगनल से टकरा कर मर गये । इस सिगनल के अगल-बगल इतनी जगह नहीं छोड़ी गई थी जितनी नियमानुसार नियत है ।

(ग) एक सिगनल ऐसी जगह लगाया गया था जिससे मानक आयाम (standard dimensions) का उल्लंघन होता था । यह सिगनल उस जगह से हटा दिया गया है ।

दूसरे सभी सिगनल और पानी के खम्भे नियत या अनुमित दूरी के अनुसार पटरी से काफी फासले पर लगाये गये हैं । ये फासले सिगनलों और पानी के खम्भों के काम के अनुसार निर्धारित किये जाते हैं । आशा है कि ये सिगनल और पानी के खम्भे पटरी से जितनी दूर पर लगाये गये हैं उनसे गाड़ियों और चल-स्टाक का सुरक्षित रूप से आना-जाना हो सकेगा ।

(घ) सवाल नही उठता ।

Passenger Amenities on Bhetaguri Station

1353. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any lavatory, waiting room or shade for passengers or any telephone connection in the Bhetaguri Station in the Alipurduar-Gitaldaha section of North Eastern Railway;

(b) what is the number of the passengers coming and going from the said station and whether it has increased many times in the post war period;

(c) whether it is a fact that the local public have drawn the attention of the Railway authorities to redress of these grievances; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During the year 1957, 4,400 inward and 4,500 outward passengers

were dealt with at this station The passenger traffic has increased in the post war period

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Bhetaguri is only a flag station It is proposed to provide a waiting hall, a waiting room for ladies and lavatories both for gents and ladies during the current year

Salk Vaccine

1354. Shri Ramam: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state

(a) whether any consignment of gift of salk vaccine to the Indian Red Cross Society from the American Red Cross Association has recently arrived in India,

(b) if so, the date of arrival and the dates of distribution of the same to hospitals,

(c) whether the expiration date of the vaccine was marked on the vial,

(d) if so, the date so mentioned, and

(e) the period of complete course of injection of this medicine?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) (a) Yes

(b) The date of arrival and the dates of distribution are given below

	Quantities	Date of despatch and the institution to which it was despatched	Date on which distributed to hospitals
	1	2	3
First consignment			
(Date of arrival 18-6-58)	700 vials	18-6-58—Bombay State Red Cross Branch	20-6-58
	1,000 vials	18-6-58—West Bengal Red Cross Branch	It was handed over to the Directorate of Health Services, West Bengal on the 20th June, 1958 The vaccine was not issued by the Directorate to hospitals but is being utilised for giving protective inoculations to school children
	12 vials	20-6-58—Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi	20-6-58
	288 vials	2-7-58—Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital New Delhi	2-7-58
Second consignment			
(Date of arrival 31-7-58)	700 vials	31-7-58—Bombay State Red Cross Branch	6-8-58
	1,000 vials	31-7-58—West Bengal Red Cross Branch	It was handed over to the Directorate of Health Services, West Bengal on the 8th August, 1958 The vaccine was not issued by the Directorate to hospitals but is being utilised for giving protective inoculations to school children
	12 vials	31-7-58—Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi	31-7-58
	288 vials	31-7-58—Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi	31-7-58

(c) Yes.

(d) For First consignment—9-7-58.
For Second consignment—17-9-58.

(e) Complete immunization by this prophylactic is covered by 3 injections of one cc each at an interval of 2—6 weeks between the first and second doses and about 7 months between the second and third doses.

Ghaziabad Telephone Exchange

1355. **Shri Ramam:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ghaziabad (U.P.) telephone exchange has a board for 400 lines;

(b) whether at present there are a little under 200 telephones in Ghaziabad;

(c) whether applications for new connections are not being considered; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. Telephones are being provided on application.

(d) Does not arise.

रेलवे मंत्रालय

१३५६. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे मन्त्रालय में कितने असिस्टेंट और क्लर्क हैं ;

(ख) उन में से कितने कर्मचारी डेपुटेशन पर हैं ;

(ग) डेपुटेशन पर आये कर्मचारियों, रेलवे बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के द्वारा आये कर्मचारियों की सेवा सम्बन्धी शर्तों में क्या अन्तर है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) ७६६ (३३६ सहायक और ४३३ क्लर्क) ।

(ख) ३०८ (१८२ सहायक और १२६ क्लर्क) ।

(ग) जो कर्मचारी रेलवे बोर्ड में रोजगार दफ्तर (employment exchange) या यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन से नियुक्त होते हैं या जिनकी प्रतिनियुक्ति (deputation) रेलों से होती है, उनकी सेवा की शर्तों में कोई अन्तर नहीं होता, सिवाय इसके कि रेलवे में आये हुये कर्मचारी को अपने मूल कार्यालय (parent office) में तरक्की पाने का उस समय तक अवसर दिया जाता है जब तक कि रेलवे मंत्रालय में उसे किसी पद पर हक (lien) न मिल जाय ।

द्विभाषी प्रपत्र

१३५७. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे मन्त्रालय ने विभिन्न रेलों में प्रयोग के लिये उन्हें द्विभाषी (हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी) प्रपत्र भेजे हैं ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने ;

(ग) यदि नहीं तो देरी के क्या कारण हैं , और

(घ) १९५८ में कौन कौन से प्रपत्र जारी करने का इरादा है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) से (घ) रेलवे के कुछ विभागों में हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी फार्म जारी करने का फैसला किया गया है । हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी फार्मों की पहली किस्त में १८ फार्म हैं जिनका सम्बन्ध वाणिज्य विभाग से है और इनमें अग्रेषण नोट (forwarding notes), माल

बीजक (goods invoices), रेलवे रसीद, पार्सल-रवन्ना (parcel pay bills), जोखिम नोट-फार्म (risk note forms) और क्षतिपूर्ति नोट (indemnity notes) के कुछ तरह के फार्म रखे गये हैं ।

हिन्दी के कार्य के लिये गजेटेड पदाधिकारी

१३५८. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी के कार्य के लिये कितने गजेटेड (राजपत्रित) पदाधिकारी हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा भर्ती किया गया था ,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उन पदों को नियमित विभागीय चुनाव द्वारा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की अनुमति से भरा गया था , और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इन पदों का विज्ञापन संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा क्यों नहीं दिया गया ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) एक ।

(ख) से (घ). यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की सलाह से तरक्की दे कर इस पद पर नियुक्ति की गई ।

हिन्दी शार्टहैंड और टाइपराइटिंग प्रशिक्षण

१३५९. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेलवे मन्त्रालय अपने कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी शार्टहैंड और टाइपराइटिंग सिखाने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कब तक कार्यान्वित होने की आशा है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां)

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Eye Banks

1360. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 48 on the 16th July, 1957, and state what further progress has since been made in regard to legislation regarding the setting up of Eye Banks and Corneal Grafting?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The views of the State Governments on the desirability of enacting Central legislation on Corneal Grafting and Eye Banks were placed before the Central Council of Health at its meeting held at Bangalore on the 5th and 6th January, 1958. The Council passed a resolution commending to the State Governments the desirability of taking legislative and educational activity in the interest of the promotion of Corneal Grafting. The resolution has since been forwarded to all the State Governments for their consideration

Railway Sleepers

1361. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 59 on the 12th February, 1958 and state whether the negotiations between the Government of India and the Burmese State Timber Board regarding mode of payment of railway sleepers have since been completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V Ramaswamy): The negotiations have not yet been completed.

Poultry Development

1362. Sardar Iqbal Singh
Shri Ghosal

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have drawn up a scheme of training of

farmers for Poultry Development in the Second Plan period;

(b) if so, progress made so far on this scheme; and

(c) future programme in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) 381 farmers have so far been trained in poultry farming in the States of Madras, Mysore, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Kerala and Delhi.

(c) In all, 4500 farmers are proposed to be trained in poultry keeping under the All-India Poultry Development Scheme during the Second Plan period

Mohri Rail Accident

1363. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2377 on the 14th April, 1958 and state:

(a) total number of Mohri Rail accident claimants who have been paid claims and also value of these claims;

(b) the number of claimants who have not been paid claims; and

(c) steps taken to expedite these payments?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 8 claimants have so far been paid compensation amounting Rs. 28,972.20. An amount of Rs 6,786 has also so far been paid by the Railway to 90 persons as *ex-gratia* payments

(b) 14 claims have been rejected by the Claims Commissioner and 81 are pending in the court of the Claims Commissioner.

(c) A whole-time Claims Commissioner has been appointed to expedite the disposal of claims

Uklana Mandi on Northern Railway

1364. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that residents of Uklana Mandi on Northern Railway were given assurance that if earthwork for the construction of goods shed is done by the local residents of the Mandi, the remaining work will be done by Government;

(b) if so, whether the local residents have done the earthwork;

(c) whether goods shed has been constructed by Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. An assurance was given for shifting of the goods facilities from the present site to the Mandi side if the earthwork for the goods platform was done by the local residents of Uklana Mandi

(b) Out of a total quantity of 2,70,000 cubic feet of earthwork for goods platform, only 70,000 cubic feet has been done so far

(c) and (d). The shifting of facilities is expected to be completed during 1958-59 if the remaining portion of the earthwork is completed by the local residents

रेल सम्पर्क

१३६५. **श्री भ० दो० मिश्र** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार बहराइच, नैनीताल आदि जगहों से कम समय और कम खर्च पर यातायात की अधिक सुविधायें देने के लिये एक सीधी लाइन और गोरुहा पुल बना कर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कतरनियाघाट तथा लखीमपुर को मिलाने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमत्री (श्री स० वं० रामस्वामी) (क) शायद माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लखीमपुर खीरी और कतरनियाघाट को मिलाने के सम्बन्ध में है । यदि ऐसा है, तो उत्तर नकार मे है ।

(ख) इस लाइन के रास्ते मे कई नदिया है, इसलिये इसे दूसरी पचवर्षीय योजना मे शामिल नही किया गया है क्योकि योजना के लिये रकम और सामान के साधन सीमित है ।

गोडा-नेपालगज और नानपाडा-कतरनियाघाट सेक्शनो पर बिजली के पखो की व्यवस्था

१३६६ **श्री भ० दो० मिश्र** क्या रेलवे मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का यह विदित है कि गोडा-नेपालगज और नानपाडा-कतरनियाघाट के सेक्शनो पर बिजली के प्रकाश और पखो की व्यवस्था असतोषजनक है और कभी-कभी ता सारा सैक्शन ही बिना प्रकाश और बिना पखो के रहता है , और

(ख) यदि हा तो सरकार ने इस विषय मे क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे उपमत्री (श्री स० वं० रामस्वामी): (क) और (ख) गोडा-नपालगज और नानपाडा-कतरनियाघाट सेक्शनो की गाडियो में पखे और रोशनी की व्यवस्था आमतौर पर सतोषजनक रही है । पिछले छ महीनो में नानपाडा और बहराइच स्टेशनो पर पहले और दूसरे दर्जे के डिब्बो में पखे न चलन के बारे में केवल दो मामूली शिकायते आइ और इन्हे दूर किया गया ।

बिजली की बत्तियो और पखो आदि की मरम्मत के लिये गाडियो में और गोडा स्टेशन पर कर्मचारी मौजूद रहते हैं ।

अमीनगाव फास्ट पैसेंजर का पटरी से उतर जाना

१३६७. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत २६ जुलाई को सिलिगुडी-कटिहार सेक्शन पर कटिहार और धनकोरा स्टेशनो के बीच अमीनगाव फास्ट पैसेंजर गाडी के ४ डिब्बे, २ पार्सल वैन तथा इजन का ट्रेलर पटरी से उतर गये थे और उसके फलस्वरूप कुछ यात्री घायल हुये थे , और

(ख) यदि हा तो इसके क्या कारण थ और इस दुर्घटना मे कितने लोग हताहत हुये ?

रेलवे उपमत्री (श्री साहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख) २६ जुलाई, १९५८ को रात में लगभग २ बज कर २५ मिनट पर जब २३ अप सवारी गाडी पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के कटिहार-बारसोई मीटर लाइन सेक्शन पर कटिहार और डडरवोरा स्टेशनो के बीच जा रही थी तो उसका इजन टेडर और साथ वाले छ डिब्बो के साथ मील १२२।१४-१६ पर पटरी से उतर गया । इन छ डिब्बो में से २ पार्सल के डिब्बे एक तीसरे दर्जे का मिला-जुला सामान और ब्रेकयान और ३ तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे थे । इस दुर्घटना मे ९ आदमियो को मामूली चोट आयी ।

रलव निरीक्षक न अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट दी है । उसके अनुसार डिब्बो के पटरी से उतर जाने का कारण यह था कि किसी आदमी या कुछ आदमियो न पटरी के साथ कुछ छेड-छाड की थी जिनके बारे में कुछ पता नही है ।

Central Godowns in Punjab

1368. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the stock position of different foodgrains in the Central

Godowns in Punjab State on the 31st July, 1958?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): On the 31st July, 1958, about 300 tons of wheat and 21,600 tons of rice were available in the Central Godowns in the Punjab State.

Students Strike in U.P.

1369. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state, during the student strike in the first week of August, 1958 in U.P. how many trains or railway properties were attacked, raided, damaged or destroyed in U.P.?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Five trains, three on Northern and two on North-Eastern Railways were attacked by student mobs by pelting of stones causing damage to glass panes of doors and windows. Brickbats and stones were also thrown at a railway building in Lucknow. At Mau Junction, point indicators, an oil lamp at a level crossing and electric bulbs in the passenger hall were damaged by the students The Vendors' stalls were also looted at this station

Looting of Tatanagar-Bound Passenger Train

1370. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tatangar bound passenger on the Tata-Badampahar Section was stopped on the night of August 1, 1958, by some brigands;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the brigands broke open the Luggage Van of the train and looted the goods,

(c) if so, the approximate value of goods looted; and

(d) the action taken to prevent a recurrence of such incidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No The train, however, did stop at the outer signal of Tata Station having arrived before the scheduled time.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 160 approximately. The property in full has been recovered by the Government Railway Police who on contact arrived there promptly.

(d) Three armed wing Sainiks have also been posted in this area for security purposes to supplement the action taken by the State Police.

इंदौर-दिल्ली और इंदौर-बम्बई गाड़ियां

१३७१. **श्री खाडीवाला :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय का नई बनाई गई उज्जैन-इन्दौर बड़ी लाइन पर देवास होते हुये इंदौर-दिल्ली और इंदौर-बम्बई मार्ग पर सीधी गाडिया चलाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह प्रस्ताव कब कार्यान्वित होगा ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) जब तक इंदौर-दिल्ली और इंदौर-बम्बई की सीधी गाडिया नहीं चलाई जाती तब तक क्या इंदौर से सीधा दिल्ली और बम्बई जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिये इंदौर से दिल्ली और बम्बई के लिये अलग डिब्बे लगाने की सुविधा दी जायेगी ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ) इन्दौर-दिल्ली और इन्दौर-बम्बई के बीच जो यातायात होता है उसे देखते हुये इन जगहों के लिये न तो सीधी गाड़िया (through trains) चलाने की जरूरत है और न सीधे डिब्बे (through coaches)

रेलवे भोजन व्यवस्था

१३७२. **श्री खादीवाला** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय ने रेलवे की चाय की दूकानो, रेस्तरा और होटलों की सफाई आदि देखने के लिये कोई मेडिकल अफसर नियुक्त किया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का रेलवे मत्रालय के अधीन एक स्वास्थ्य पदाधिकारी नियुक्त करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे मत्रालय ने प्रत्येक भोजन की मात्रा भी निश्चित कर दी है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख) रेलवे के डिवीजनल या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैडिकल अफसर रेस्तरा, भोजनालय और चाय की दूकानो को साफ सुथरा रखने के लिये समय-समय पर उनकी जाच करते रहते है । रेलवे मत्रालय के अधीन इस काम के लिये स्वतन्त्र अफसर रखने का कोई विचार नही है ।

(ग) भारतीय ढग के मानक भोजन मे जो पके चावल और चपातिया दी जाती है उनकी मात्रा क्रमश १६ और ८ औस नियत की गई है । भारतीय ढग की मानक भोजन-सूची (Menu) मे जो दूसरी चीजे है उनकी और पाश्चात्य ढग की भोजन-सूची की किसी चीज की मात्रा नियत नही की गई है ।

Reservation for Third Class Passengers on Western Railway

1373. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a system of reserving separate accommodation for third class passengers travelling above 300 miles on Western Railway is proposed to be introduced as it has been done on other Railways; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The system of setting apart third class carriages for passengers travelling over 300 miles on the Broad Gauge and over 200 miles on the Metre Gauge in important trains is already in force on the Western Railway. Such coaches exist on the following trains:—

Broad Gauge

19 Dn./20 Up. Dehra Dun Express.

Metre Gauge

1 1 Up/2 Dn. Ahmedabad—Delhi Mails.

2. 3 Up/4 Dn. Ahmedabad—Delhi Express

3 5 Up/6 Dn Ahmedabad—Agra Fort Passengers

4 73 Up/74 Dn Khandwa—Ajmer Passengers.

(b) Does not arise

Recruitment of Class III Posts by Railway Service Commission

1374. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) number of applications received by the Railway Service Commissions for the recruitment of Class III posts during the year 1957-58;

(b) number of posts to be filled in;

(c) number of the applicants called for written tests,

(d) names of centres selected for the tests,

(e) whether it is a fact that some tests could not be taken on account of incessant rains;

(f) when are these tests to be taken now,

(g) whether it is a fact that centres for the tests are situated at very long distances from the candidates; and

(h) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of

Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 146.]

(e) It is only in the case of the Railway Service Commission, Bombay, who held a mass examination at 227 centres on 20th July, 1958 that some candidates were unable to reach the centres fixed for them on account of dislocation of Railway services due to heavy rain. Some who could be contacted were allowed to take the examination at other centres instead. Some 700 candidates have sent their representation to the Commission stating that they could not take the examination owing to the aforesaid reason.

(f) It is not the intention to hold a second test.

(g) and (h). All written tests/interviews are generally conducted in the Railway Region/Division/District for which the candidates are to be recruited. The candidates who apply from areas not covered by a particular Region/Division/District or from States not covered by the Central and Western Railways have, therefore, to cover long distances to the examination centre in order to appear before the Commission.

Co-operative Movement in Japan

1375. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian delegation sent to Japan under the auspices of UNESCO, to study the Co-operative movement have submitted any report to Government;

(b) whether it has made any recommendation or suggestion to Government on Co-operative movement; and

(c) if so, what are its recommendations and suggestions?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The five member team of non-official Co-operative Workers deputed to Japan under the UNESCO Project for Workers' Study Tour in Asia has not yet submitted its report.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Mental Hospital, Delhi

1376. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that have delayed the construction of the main building for the Mental Hospital, Delhi; and

(b) when it is expected to start the construction?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The construction of the main building for the Mental Hospital, Delhi could not be started as the scheme has not yet been finalised. The matter was reviewed recently by the Delhi Administration and it was considered that in view of the difficulty regarding water supply in Shahdara area, it would not be advisable to set up a Mental Hospital there at present. It is therefore proposed to keep the scheme in abeyance till such time as there are prospects of adequate water supply in Shahdara area. In the meantime arrangements are under way to set up a Mental Hospital temporarily in the land available in the premises of the new Jail at Tehar. Detailed proposals in this behalf are being worked out by Delhi Administration.

Trains between Mau and Indara Junctions

1377. **Shri Radhamohan Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has been experiencing difficulty in arranging quick passage of trains between the Mau Junction and Indara Junction on the N.E. Railway;

(b) whether there is any proposal to double the rail track between Mau Junction and Indara Junction; and

(c) if so, by what time it is going to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, due to inadequate terminal facilities at Mau and Indara, which are being improved.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Electrification of Jalna Railway Station

1378. Shri A. V. Ghare: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is electricity in Jalna city, Aurangabad district in Bombay State;

(b) if so, why electricity is not provided for Jalna Railway Station; and

(c) when Government propose to electrify Jalna Station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Electrification of station is done on programmed basis subject to availability of funds and supply of electric power at reasonable rate. Priorities for electrification of stations are decided in consultation with Passenger Amenities Committee keeping in view the importance of the station.

The Passenger Amenities Committee has approved electrification of Jalna Railway Station for inclusion in 1959-60 programme.

Opening of a station between Partur and Rajani Stations

1379. Shri A. V. Ghare: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from the public to open a station between Partur and Rajani Stations on Manmad-Kachiguda Main line; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal for providing a flag station between Partur and Rajani Stations was investigated but was found to be not justified.

Consideration is now being given to see if a Contractor-worked train halt at the site would be justified.

Supply of Foodgrains to various State Governments

1380. Shri Sadhu Ram: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat and rice supplied by the Central Government to the various States from 1st January, 1958 to 31st July, 1958; and

(b) the price at which supplied?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Wheat: 1,467 thousand tons.

Rice: 362 thousand tons.

(b) Wheat: Rs. 14 per maund.
Rice: From Rs. 16 to Rs. 30 per maund, according to quality.

Railway Codes

1382. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that correction slips to Railway codes are printed and issued long after their official issue by the Railway Board and thus lose their utility; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There is usually a time lag in getting the correction slips printed and making them available for sale. Their utility, however, is not at all lost as advance

correction slips incorporating the proposed corrections, are circulated to all Railways, Audit etc. for official use, as soon as decisions leading to the corrections are taken.

(b) Correction slips are sent for printing in batches quarterly and their printing, pricing and distribution take some time.

Railway Employees

1383. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees on each Railway separately in each category who are still unconfirmed either in their initial appointment or higher grades for one year, three years, five years, ten years and over ten years respectively;

(b) whether Government envisage arrangements for their early confirmation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Railway Claims

1384. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claim cases for refund of excess freight lying unsettled in the N.E.F. Railway at present; and

(b) the time by which these cases will be settled?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 31st July, 1958, 18,957 cases were lying unsettled.

(b) Special efforts are being made to settle these cases expeditiously. While no specific time limit can be set for the settlement of all these cases, it is hoped that in about 6 to 9 months' time, the position will become normal and practically all these cases would have been disposed of.

छोटी छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें

१३८५. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता :** क्या सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि छोटी-छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को संगठित करने के लिये विकास आयुक्तों का जो सम्मेलन मसूरी में अप्रैल, १९५७ में हुआ था उसकी सिफारिशों को कितने राज्यों ने स्वीकार किया है ?

सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री (श्री ऐस० के० दे): विकासायुक्तों का सम्मेलन जो ममूरी मे हुआ उसकी लघु-सिंचाई सम्बंधी सिफारिशों को सब राज्य सरकारों ने स्वीकार किया है ।

Seed Multiplication Farms

1386. Shri Kamal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Seed Multiplication Farms established so far, Statewise, and

(b) the amount allotted by the Central Government to each State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 147]

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12 hrs.

POINTS OF INFORMATION

Shri Thanulingam Nadar (Nagercoil): On a point of information. Only last week, some of the Ministers —the Minister of Irrigation and Power and the Minister of Railways —were advised to give information to the House as early as possible about

[Shri Thanulingam Nadar]

any major accidents in the railways or in dams. Yesterday and today we hear that a major dam has been destroyed and railway traffic is suspended.

Mr. Speaker: That does not mean that Members who are responsible to bring many serious matters to the notice of the House can escape from that responsibility. In this case, this happened yesterday. Let them wait and see whether the Minister makes a statement. What is the hurry about it?

SUGGESTION FOR DISCUSSION ON RAILWAYS' WORKING

Mr. Speaker: I would like to make one suggestion so far as railway operations are concerned. So far as food is concerned, almost every session we have a debate on the food situation. Likewise, instead of waiting once in twelve months to ventilate grievances concerning amenities to passengers, punctuality of trains and all that, I would request the hon. Minister of Railways and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to consider whether every six months we cannot have a discussion for two or three hours for all hon Members to refer to late coming of trains, amenities and all that happens on the railways There is no harm in doing that. We are spending so much time with respect to other matters. Communication is so important that it can also be discussed every six months so that the House may get an opportunity of going over the entire field of railway operations instead of taking away time during Question Hour on a single question. The hon. Minister, with all his capacity and skill, may not be able to remember everything about everything that happens on the railway. This is a matter for the hon. Minister to consider. Or he may hold a conference of all the Members in the Central Hall. I have no objection to that. Even informally the hon. Minister may call all Members for discussion.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareli): No, no.

Mr. Speaker: He may spend some time asking what exactly the difficulties are.

12.04 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

BURSTING OF KADDAM DAM

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion regarding breakdown of a dam.

> "Failure of the Government to make adequate marginal lay-out to meet any exceptional eventuality while foundation for the Kaddam Dam was being grounded. It has resulted in the bursting of the almost completed dam causing a loss of nearly two crores of rupees and suspension of rail traffic. . apart from causing loss of properties by flood on an extensive scale".

What is the latest information regarding this?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): So far as the Kaddam project is concerned, it is a State project and the execution of that project is with the Andhra Pradesh Government itself. The Central Government are not directly concerned with the execution of the project. But so far as the question concerns the tackling of flood problems, we have had some information about the rise in the Kaddam river and the actual water level in the Godavari and the Kaddam itself. We are issuing this information every day in a *Flood Newsletter* which is placed in

the Library of the House. The latest, that is, yesterday's *Flood Newsletter* issued by the Central Water and Power Commission gives information upto 31st August. The level on the 30th at 16 hours was 9.80 ft. above crest on 31-8-58, it was 12·20 ft. It also mentioned that the river Kaddam was in heavy floods and the flood waters were running above the crest of the dam on August 31. This *Newsletter* is placed in the Library. We publish it daily. The Ministry can even supply direct this *Newsletter* to those hon. Members who would be interested. But the information that we get on floods is placed in the Library of the House.

So far as this particular project is concerned, I shall get information in detail from the State Government.

Shri Goray (Poona): This question assumes certain importance because, though it is true, as the hon. Minister said, that this lies within the jurisdiction of the State Government, we are contributing funds from the Centre, and as such, when a dam of this size is wiped out, I think it should be the concern of the Centre also to consider this matter. Only a few days back, the hon. Minister gave us an assurance about the damage to Bhakra Nangal and we were told that the damage was not very serious. We were very glad to hear it. But I would like to point out that when there is such exceptional rainfall, care should be taken to see that our dams and other irrigation works must be so built that they withstand it. When this particular dam was damaged, it is not only the land or the bunds that were damaged but also the railway track, and traffic has been dislocated.

Therefore, I would suggest that before the monsoon season every year, the Centre must take care to send round inspection teams and they must see whether the dams are well built and whether they would withstand this pressure of rainfall.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Would it not be possible for the Ministry here to send their experts from the CWPC to the affected areas and get not only detailed reports in regard to the position there but also be able to offer their advice to the local governments concerned? I am glad that they have in their employment some of the world-famous experts on flood control. They should be able to give some help.

Mr. Speaker: They only want to know whether before sanctioning any loan for a project, the estimates and plans and other data are not collected and scrutinised by the Central Government and the Centre keeps a watch over the execution of the scheme from time to time even though the actual execution is in the hands of the State Government. If so, what has happened in this case, and why has it resulted in breakdown and waste of Rs. 2 crores?

Shri Hathi: So far as the plans and estimates are concerned, the procedure is that before any project is included in the Plan, the State Governments have to send their plans and estimates and detailed project reports. They are examined by the Central Water and Power Commission, the technical advisory committee of the Planning Commission also goes into the project reports. If a project is found feasible technically, economically and also from all other aspects, the Planning Commission sanctions that scheme. The loan assistance that is given to the State Governments is on an overall basis. It is not for each individual scheme. Taking into consideration the resources of the State and the total expenditure, an overall loan is made available to them; it is not that a particular amount is earmarked for a particular project except in the case of major projects like Damodar, Hirakud and so on. But I can assure the House that we will get information

[Shri Hathi]

from the State Government and give it to the House later

Shri Ranga: What about sending experts from here?

Shri Hathi: Yes, if they want

Mr. Speaker. The Centre cannot be responsible for all projects, however big they may be The State Governments are there The hon Minister has stated that the execution portion of the project is undertaken purely by the State Government They have got their own engineers If any accident has happened, however regrettable it may be that it should have happened, the hon Minister promised to get some more information and keep us informed about this matter, because our monies are also involved in that Over and above that, I am not able to see what the Central Government can do If, however, it transpires on investigation that on account of a faulty recommendation made by the Central Government it has happened, there is enough time for hon Members to take it up and say that the local engineers only adopted and tried to execute the advice given by the Central Government If the data given from here are false and therefore it happened, the authorities here are responsible I am not suggesting any measures to be adopted There may be cases, however, where this may be the case Sometime ago there was a railway accident Some engineers said that the bridge ought to be dug deep and so on The Superintending Engineer, without going to the site, said 'No, no, it is not necessary This resulted in all the trouble, the bridge in Hyderabad being overthrown There are cases where the Centre may be responsible But, so far as this matter is concerned, as at present advised, I do not agree that the Central Government is responsible for the unfortunate accident that has happened.

Shri Goray: Sir, the hon Minister has stated that he will give us some information I want him to take some action on his part

Mr. Speaker: I do not think I am called upon to give my consent to this adjournment motion.

ALLEGED SUICIDE BY A FAMILY DUE TO UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of another adjournment motion I am not allowing it but anyhow I want to bring it to the notice of the House It says

> "In Bareilly, a district of U P a family of six persons have committed suicide by taking poisoned food on account of unemployment due to which a serious situation has arisen"

Unemployment is there all over India how is the Central Government responsible for that I do not think I am called upon to give consent to this motion (*Interruptions*)

Shri S M. Banerjee (Kanpur) The Chief Minister of U P has said that this is a political move The entire population of U P are facing starvation and the Chief Minister, instead of taking preventive measures has described the whole thing as a political move The Food Minister of U P who was here, did not care to meet the Opposition Members and discuss all these matters with them It is a very serious situation and that is why we approach the Central Government

श्री यादव (बाराबंकी) श्रीमन इस सबध मे मझे निवदन करना है कि उस परिवार न कई दिनो से खाना नही खाया। उस परिवार के बडे आदमी ने जा कर एक लाटा चुराया।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, I am not going into this matter

श्री यादव : श्रीमन्, जब दरोगा को भी उस पर दया आ सकती है और वह पांच रुपया देता है, जिस से वे खाना खाते हैं, तो क्या सरकार इस को सुनने के लिये भी तैयार नहीं है ? क्या यह सदन का कनसर्न नहीं है ? छः आदमी भूख से मर जायें, जहर खा कर मर जायें, क्या यह सरकार के देखने की बात नहीं है ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is rather unfortunate. Somehow or other, it has developed into a sort of centralisation so far as food is concerned. If somebody dies of starvation then the Central Government is held responsible for not saving him and this matter comes up here. I am afraid some decentralisation is necessary.

So far as I am concerned, the trouble is to decide whether it is a purely State subject or a Central subject. This difficulty comes in because the Centre is taking up a responsibility which it is not able to fulfil completely.

So far as food is concerned it has become a peculiar feature. It incidentally involves the question as to whether sufficient supply of food was there or not, and in spite of sufficient supply of food whether there was the purchasing capacity or not. All these matters are inter-related. Unless some demarcation is made *viz.* for what matters the Central Government is responsible and for what matters the State Governments are responsible, it is rather difficult for me to decide. I have found on occasions when some matter is rejected here, in the other House, the same matter is allowed to be discussed. These are matters which are rather complicated. I would like to have a discussion with the hon. Minister for Food as to which matters are purely State matters and which are not. Sometimes they are answered and sometimes they are not. It is only for that purpose that I have brought this before the House.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी (विल्हौर) श्रीमान् जी, प्रश्न यह है कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न नहीं है ।

There is the Chief Minister there and there is a Legislative Assembly consisting of more than 400 members.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: Wht is this House here for?

Mr. Speaker: Unemployment is a purely State subject and the Central Government is not responsible for that.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Sir, I shall only be too glad if there is a clear demarcation of the responsibilities of the Centre and of the States in the matter of food and whatever assistance I can give in making such a demarcation will always beat your disposal. In fact, many times questions are allowed which are not exactly within the jurisdiction of the Central Government. We did not want to be discourteous and so we answered them. But, I think the time has come when there must be a demarcation of the responsibilities of the Central and State Governments in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: So far as maters like food, health, education and irrigation are concerned, there must be a specific demarcation as to what exactly the position of the Centre is. They have also sometimes to interfere and go to the help of the States. But that is taken advantage of and a number of questions are brought here; and it is rather difficult for me to allow or not to allow them.

But, so far as this matter is concerned, it is a matter of purely state policy and I am not giving consent to this adjournment motion.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT re: GANGA BARRAGE PROJECT

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement regarding the Ganga Barrage Project. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-880/58].

REPORT OF REFINERY LOCATION COMMITTEE

Shri Hathi: On behalf of Shri K. D. Malaviya, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Refinery Location Committee. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-881/58]

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): May I make a submission, Sir? So long as the Central Government assists the State Governments in solving their food problems, it is the moral duty of the Central Government to undertake that responsibility fairly and squarely. If there is a starvation death the Government of India will be responsible for that. Therefore, I say....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any discussion on this matter. Hon. Members will read the Constitution again. (*Interruptions.*) They can then decide for themselves. I will decide whether a question raised is a State subject or not. I only brought this matter here for the purpose of informing hon. Members that because the Centre is a little over-enthusiastic to go to the help of the States, we are getting these questions again and again here, though they legitimately belong to the States and ought to be taken up there.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi (Bilhaur): If we are not going to discuss this subject here then we walk out in protest.

Shri Yadav (Barabanki): Six persons have died and the Government is not ready to say anything. We walk out.

An Hon. Member: For how long?

Shri Yadav: For five minutes; after five minutes we will come again.

12.18 hrs.

(*Shri Jagdish Awasthi, Shri Braj Raj Singh and Shri Yadav then left the House*)

12.18 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): Sir, I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 148

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Sir, a supplementary question asked by Shri V. C. Shukla on 16th August, 1958 and reply thereto, arising out of Starred Question No. 148 may have given the impression that only 12 lakhs of wooden sleepers were being purchased by the Railways from abroad as against 20 lakhs originally contemplated. I wish to clarify the position. The figure of 12 lakhs (actually 12·1 lakhs) refers only to Broad Gauge sleepers and if 7·91 lakhs of Metre Gauge sleepers are also taken into account the total number of sleepers ordered abroad would come to 20 lakhs.

12.19 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: CHOLERA AND GASTROENTERITIS IN DELHI

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Sir, in the statement that I made in this House on Monday, the 25th August 1958, I said that the laboratory analysis in repect of the patient from Serai Khalil and other areas was under way and that the results would not be known till that evening. The bacteriologist of the Irwin Hospital communicated that afternoon that 15 samples taken by him from the patients from Serai Khalil were positive for cholera. The Medical-Officer-in-Charge, Corporation Health Laboratory, too confirmed 20 more patients as cholera from the same locality.

The area of Serai Khalil had been combed out and patients were admitted in the Infectious Diseases Hospital as soon as detected. The whole of the locality was given a thorough clean up and sprayed with gemaxine and D.D.T. The well was put out of use and Municipal filtered water was supplied in trucks. A camp dispensary and an anti-cholera centre was established.

Since the 23rd August 1958, up to midnight of 1st|2nd September 1958, altogether 464 patients showing symptoms of gastro-enteritis were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and there have been 37 deaths. Out of the patients admitted, reports on bacteriological examination of 153 patients have already been received wherein it has been found that 68 of them were suffering from cholera. Of these 50 are from Serai Khalil and 18 from other localities. 248 patients have already been discharged from the Hospital as cured. A large majority of the patients were not found to be suffering from cholera, but their hospitalisation was more as a precautionary measure so that in the event of their suffering from the disease, they would remain isolated and be properly treated.

Although the situation could be stated to be under control, it would be rather premature to forecast the trend of the prevalence of the disease on account of isolated cases from some other localities.

The anti-cholera inoculation campaign is in full swing. 139 teams are operating in Delhi Corporation Area and 18 in New Delhi. Besides, the medical staff of the Corporation including that recruited for emergency, the staff and students of the Lady Hardinge Medical College, the Maulana Azad Medical College and the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences have generously come forward to give a hand in carrying out inoculations with a view to protect the population as quickly as possible. Besides these, the Contributory Health Service Scheme dispensaries are giving anti-cholera inoculations to Government servants and their families and also to members of the public. So far 615,724 inoculations have been carried out in Delhi and 89,702 in New Delhi.

The Public have been advised not to drink water from wells and hand-pumps. The wells, however, are being disinfected with bleaching powder twice a day as a precautionary measure and nine old wells are being closed down by the Corporation.

The dose of chlorine in the filtered and treated water from Water Works at Chandrawal has been kept at a high level as a precautionary measure. Anti-fly measures, removal of dung-heaps, filth, etc., are being enforced vigorously. Unwholesome foodstuffs are being destroyed and strict supervision is being exercised over sanitation of eating houses and catering establishments.

Intensive publicity has been carried out through the Radio, Press and by loud-speakers as well as by beat of drums advising the public regarding the precautionary measures to be taken against the disease and to avoid

[Shri Karmarkar]

drinking water from wells and handpumps It may be stated that effective steps are being taken by the Health Department of the Delhi Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee to combat the epidemic and a High-powered technical committee has been constituted, consisting of Additional Deputy Director-General of Health Services, Government of India, Assistant Director, Medical Services, Delhi Area and Medical Officer of Health, Delhi Corporation, with a view a assess the daily situation and take necessary measures accordingly

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12.22 hrs.

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1958 as reported by the Select Committee Out of three hours agreed to by the House for general discussion, 38 minutes now remain

After the general discussion is over, clause by clause consideration and thereafter third reading of the Bill will be taken up for which one hour has been fixed

Shri Raghunath Singh may continue his speech

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) अध्यक्ष महोदय, १८९८ में हिन्दू कालेज की स्थापना हुई। उसके बाद १९१६ में उसको हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का रूप दिया गया। स्थापना के वक्त महात्मा गांधी ने वहां जो उपदेश दिया था, वह एक एतिहासिक उपदेश है। उन्होंने हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालते हुये कहा था कि उसके तीन उद्देश्य होने चाहियें—भारतीय आदर्श, सादगी और भारतीय एकता। हमें यह कहना ही होगा कि हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में इसके लिये हमेशा प्रयास होता रहा। आप देखेंगे कि अगर वाइस-चांसलर नार्थ इंडिया का होता था, तो प्रो-वाइस-चांसलर साउथ इंडिया का होता था और अगर वाइस-चांसलर साउथ इंडिया का होता था, तो प्रो-वाइस-चांसलर नार्थ इंडिया का होता था। इस परम्परा का आज तक अक्षरश पालन किया गया है। मैं आप को इस के उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। सर सुन्दरलाल इस यूनिवर्सिटी के पहले वाइस-चांसलर थे और उस समय प्रो-वाइस-चांसलर थे श्री आदित्य राम भट्टाचार्य। दूसरे वाइस-चांसलर थे सर पी० एस० शिवस्वामी ऐयर और उस अवधि में मालवीय जी ने प्रो-वाइस-चांसलर का काम किया। केवल उन आठ महीनों को छोड़ कर, जबकि श्री अमरनाथ झा वाइस चांसलर और पंडित गोविन्द मालवीय प्रो-वाइस-चांसलर रहे सदा इसी परम्परा का पालन होता रहा, इस लिये कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना इस उद्देश्य से हुई थी कि हिन्दुस्तान की एकता कायम रखी जाय, हिन्दू धर्म का सुधार किया जाय।

यह कहा जाता है कि कोर्ट के सदस्यों का नामीनेशन क्यों किया जाता है। हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट में यह व्यवस्था है कि कोर्ट एग्जेक्टिव कौंसिल के लिये चुनाव करते समय यह बात सामने रखे कि पांच में से तीन आदमी य० पी० के बाहर के और सिर्फ दो यू० पी० के होने चाहियें। लेकिन जो कोर्ट एबालिश की गई है हटाई गई है उसने पांचों यू० पी० वालों को चुना। जिन के नाम मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं —पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त, श्री के० डी० तिवारी श्री नन्द दुलारे वाजपेयी, श्री उदय सरोज साह और श्री रमाशंकर पांडे। आप को यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि पंडित गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त को सब से कम वोट मिले। उनको भी नान य० पी० ट्रीट किया गया। क्योंकि उन का एड्रेस दिल्ली लिखा हुआ था। यह हमारा आदर्श नहीं था। हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की

स्थापना का उद्देश्य यह था कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान को एक सूत्र में बांधा जाय। सारे प्रांत को एक सूत्र में बांधा जाय। इसी लिये यह व्यवस्था की गई थी कि यू० पी० से दो आदमी लिये जायें और बाहर से तीन आदमी लिये जायें। इसके मायने क्या होते है। पांचों आदमी यू० पी० से लिये जायें ? अगर कोर्ट को एबालिश किया गया है और उसके स्थान पर नामीनेशन किया गया है, तो ऐसा कर के हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के आदर्श की रक्षा की गई है।

इन पांचों आदमियों के स्थान पर और लोगों के नाम भी पेश थे। आज ईस्ट्रन यू०पी० की बात कही जाती है। काशीराज भी एक कैंडीडेट थे। उन्होंने १९४८ में मरजर के समय यूनिवर्सिटी को बारह लाख रुपये दिये थे। सारी जमीन काशीराज की थी। उस वक्त ईस्ट्रन यू० पी० और यू० पी० का स्लोगन कहां गया था ? उनको नही चुना गया—उनको वोट नही दिये गये। डा० परीजा, यहां प्रो-वाइस चासलर थे। आज उत्कल यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस-चांसलर है, उनको भी वोट नही दिये गये। सर सी० पी० रामस्वामी ऐयर, जो कि वाइस-चांसलर थे, वे भी ए जेक्टिव कौंसिल के लिये उम्मीदवार थे, लेकिन उन को भी वोट नही दिये गये। क्या आप हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी को केवल ईस्ट्रन यू० पी० के स्लोगन पर एक प्रांत की चीज बनाना चाहते है ? आज आप के सामने प्रश्न है—आज पार्लियामेंट को यह तय करना है क्या हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का वह प्राचीन रूप कायम रखा जाय, जो उस के संस्थापकों की मंशा थी, जो महात्मा गांधी की मंशा थी, जो महामना मालवीय जी की मंशा थी। आज मै इस लिये लड़ रहा हूं कि वह आदर्श कायम रहे।

कल जब मैं बजट के बारे में कह रहा था, तो श्री अजराज सिंह ने टोका। मैं आप को पूरी डीटेल देता हूं। १९५८–५९ में १,६८,००,००० रुपये का बजट है। इस में १,०७,००,००० रुपया सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का है। यह रेगुलर बजट है। ६० लाख रुपया डेवेलपमेंट फंड के लिये सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट देती है। यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट का हिस्सा सिर्फ २,६६,००० रुपया है। जिस रुपये से यूनिवर्सिटी चलती है, उस में सिर्फ २,६६,००० रुपया प्राविंशियल गवर्नमेंट देती है। ३४,००,००० रुपया एस्टेट, फीस और ओरल्ड एन्डाउमेंट्स से आता है। पब्लिक का चन्दा एक साल में सिर्फ पन्द्रह से बीस हजार रुपये तक आता है। यह सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का रुपया है। बजट हम पास करते हैं। रुपया हम ग्राट करते हैं। पार्लियामेंट को उस में हस्तक्षेप करने का पूरा अधिकार है। हम को पूरा अधिकार है कि हम देखें कि हमारे रुपये का उपयोग किस तरह होता है। जो रुपया हम देते है, उसका उपयोग ठीक तरह से होता है या नहीं। इसलिये पार्लियामेंट ने जो कदम उठाया है, वह बिल्कुल ठीक है।

जब यहां पर बिल आया, तो हम ने उस को सिलेक्ट कमेटी को सुपुर्द करने का अमेंडनेंट रखा। सरकार ने उस को स्वीकार किया। इतने लोग यहां प्रचार करने के लिये आये, लेकिन सिवाये पंडित गोविन्द मालवीय के किसी की हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि वह सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने एविडेंस देने के लिये आये। जब मै काशी गया था मैंने वहां के लोगों से पूछा कि दिल्ली में सिलेक्ट कमेटी बनी थी वह इतने दिनों तक चली। आप लोगों में से कोई व्यक्ति एविडेंस देने के लिये क्यों नहीं आया। मैंने उन लोगों को कहा कि आपको कोई स्टेटमेंट लिख कर या कोई मेमोरेंडम लिख कर भेजना चाहिये था। उन्होंने कहा कि हम को सिलेक्ट कमेटी का प्रोसीड्यर मालूम नहीं है।

श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : क्या माननीय सदस्य को मालूम नहीं है कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने एविडेंस इनवाइट नहीं किया।

Mr. Speaker: It is open to any hon. Member to say: I want to give evidence. The Select Committee will decide.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yes, Sir.

सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने जाने की हिम्मत इस लिये नही हुई कि अगर वे सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने जाते तो पर्दा फाश हो जाता। तीस मैम्बर वहा बैठे थे। वे उन से पूछ सकते थे।

Shrin Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): There were people who had applied to the Select Committee to give evidence The Select Committee did not like to take evidence from any other person than Pandit Govind Malaviya, it is wrong information that no body offered to tender evidence

Mr. Speaker: Very well

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह आटोनोमी के बारे में बडा आक्षेप किया गया है। ठीक है। डेमोक्रेसी बडी अच्छी चीज है। लेकिन डेमोक्रेसी के बिगड ने पर उसका स्थान माबोक्रेसी लेती है। माबोक्रेसी का स्थान डिक्टेटरशिप लेती है। यह अरिस्टाटल की साइकलिक थ्यूरी आफ स्टेट्स है। हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में क्या हुआ? वहा आटोनोमी थी। डेमोक्रेसी थी। पार्लियामेंट ने इस बारे मे एक एक्ट बनाया था। लेकिन वह डेमोक्रेसी माबोक्रेसी के सामने फेल हो गई। जब डेमोक्रेसी फेल हो गई, तो वहा पर डिक्टेटरशिप न कायम हो, इस लिये अगर पार्लियामेट ने हस्तक्षेप किया ,तो डेमोक्रेसी की रक्षा की।

हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना हिन्दू धर्म के सुधार के लिये हुई थी। असहयोग नामक सत्याग्रह, भारत छोड आदि के अन्दोलन के सबध में कितने ही लोग हिंदू यूनिवर्सिटी से जेल गये। कितने ही लोगो ने गोलिया खाई। लेकिन जब वहा काशी विश्वनाथ मन्दिर के सबध मे अस्पृश्यता के विरुद्ध आदोलन चला, तो उस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी से, जो कि सुधारवादी आन्दोलन के आधार पर स्थापित हुई थी, कोई आदमी प्रोफेसर क्लास से या स्टुडेंट क्लास से कोई भी नेता हरिजनो पर हो रहे अत्याचार के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाने के लिये सामने नही आया। हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का जो आदर्श था, उससे लोग हट गये और अगर हट गये, तो पार्लियामेट ने जो हस्तक्षेप किया, तो वह अच्छा किया।

हमारे कई भाइयो ने कहा है कि पार्लियामेट को हस्तक्षेप नही करना चाहिये था। अब मै इसका उत्तर देना चाहता हू। आप देखेंगे कि स्टुडेटो का विद्यार्थियो का जो आदोलन है, वह केवल बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी तक ही सीमित नही है, केवल वहा के विद्यार्थी वर्ग पर किसी प्रकार का आक्षेप करना मेरे विचार मे अनुचित होगा। अभी आप ने केरल मे यही हाल देखा है, लखनऊ मे देखा है। दूसरे स्थानो पर इस तरह की घटनाये होती देखी है यह तो एक देश व्यापी आदोलन है। इसका हल भी देशव्यापी ही होना चाहिये। हमारे नौजवान, हमारे नौनिहाल गोलियो से न मरे इसका भी उपाय हमे करना है। इसका उपाय तभी हो सकता है जबकि जो यह बुद्धि विभ्रय पैदा हो गया है विद्यार्थियो मे उसको दूर करें। यह मानसिक रोग है इस मानसिक रोग को दूर करने के लिये हमे औषधि देनी है। ठीक प्रकार की औषधि देनी है, ताकि विद्यार्थियो पर उसका असर हो। यह सवाल केवल बनारस हिन्दु यूनिवर्सिटी का नही है। यह देश व्यापी सवाल है। इसको हमे हल करना है। हम चाहते है कि विद्यार्थी अपना समय पढाई मे लगायें विद्यार्थी यूनिवर्सिटी मे क्यो जाते है। वे वहा पर पढने के लिये अध्ययन करने के लिये जाते है। जब वे पढने तथा अध्ययन करने के लिये जाते है, तो उनका राजनीति से क्या सबध? कोई प्रोफेसर आता है, कोई प्रोफेसर जाता है, इससे उनकी पालिटिक्स का क्या सबध है? लेकिन कोई कहता है कि विद्यार्थी प्रोफेसरो का प्रयोग करते हैं और कोई

कहता है कि प्रोफेसर विद्यार्थियों का प्रयोग करते हैं। यह सब, मैं समझता हूं। अनुचित है।

Pandit Govind Malaviya (Sultanpur): There are some leaders who utilise both.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आप भी, पंडित जी, जब वहां थे तो विद्यार्थी आंदोलनो में हिस्सा लेने की वजह से चार पांच बार जेल गये थे। उस वक्त इस तरह के आंदोलनों की आवश्यकता थी। आज हमें हिन्दुस्तान को बनाना है। हिन्दुस्तान की रचना करनी है। मैं आपसे ही पूछता हूं कि बनारस हिन्दु यूनिवर्सिटी ने पिछले आठ दस वर्षों में कितने ऐसे स्कालर पैदा किये है, जिन्होंने भारत का नाम ऊंचा किया है ?

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : इंजीनियर पैदा किये हैं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यूनिवर्स्टी सरस्वती का मंदिर है। रणचडी का मंदिर नही। हमे यूनिवर्टीसको रणचंडी का मंदिर नही बनाना चाहिये। आन्दोलनो का मंदिर बनाने का जो समय था वह बीत चुका है। आज सरस्वती की उपासना करनी है। जो उपासक होता है उसमें आन्दोलन करने की भावना नही होनी है। उसमें प्रतिहिंसा की भावना नही होती। उसमें क्रोध नही होता। उसमे गुरु शिष्य की भावना होती है। आज भी आवश्यकता इस बात को है कि विद्यार्थी और अध्यापक मे गुरु शिष्य की परम्परा कायम की जाय। जो हिन्दु यूनिवर्स्टी का एक समय आदर्श था।

सिलैक्शन कमेटी के बारे में हमारे कई भाइयों ने कई सवाल उठाये है। अभी कुछ देर हुई हम मास्को गये थे। वहां पर हम ने देखा प्रोफेसरों को कांट्रेक्ट पर रखा जाता है। शुरू शुरू में पांच साल का कांट्रेक्ट किया जाता है। अगर पांच बरस तक वे अपना काम अच्छा करते है तो उनके कांट्रेक्ट को पांच बरस के लिये और बढ़ा दिया जाता है। इसके बाद भी अगर उनका काम अच्छा चला जाता है तो उनको परमानेंटली रख लिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत सी हमारी जो समस्यायें हैं, वे इस स्कीम को लागू करने से हल हो सकती है। इस कांट्रेक्ट सिस्टम को प्रोफेसरों के केस मे हमें हिन्दुस्तान में चालू करना चाहिये। अगर कोई प्रोफेसर पांच बरस तक या दस बरस तक, जो भी टाइम आप लिमिट करें, अच्छा काम करता है तो उसको मौका दें कि वह उस यूनिवर्सिटी की सेवा करता रहे। लेकिन अगर वह अच्छा काम नही करता है, तो उसको आप नमस्कार करें और कहें कि पांच या दस बरस का आपका जो कांट्रेक्ट था वह खत्म हो गया। आप दूसरी जगह पर जाकर स्थान लें और हम दूसरे आदमी को रखते हैं। इस तरह मे सिलैक्शन कमेटी पर जो आरोप किया गया है, वह नहीं रहेगा। चूंकि और कोई रास्ता नही था उस वक्त जिस वक्त सिलैक्शन कमेटी का रूप सामने आया था। इसलिये इसको रखा गया था। लेकिन मेरा विचार है कि अगर कांट्रेक्ट सिस्टम को हर यूनिवर्स्टी मे चालू किया जाये तो अच्छा होगा।

बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्स्टी में आप जानते है और आपने देखा भी होगा कि फिजिक्स की बहुत अच्छी लेबोरेटरी है। साइंस के फील्ड में रिसर्च करने के बहुत अच्छे साधन है। मै चाहता हूं कि उसको एक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूशन का रूप दिया जाय ताकि वहां पर अटोमिक और न्यूकलियर फिजिक्स इत्यादि पर एक्स्पेरिमेंट हो सकें तथा हमारा देश तरक्की कर सके।

मैं एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। हमें वहां के प्रोफसरों के स्टैंडर्ड आफ वर्क और कांट्रीब्यूशन को भी देखना चाहिये। वहां के ही नहीं बल्कि तमाम यूनिवर्स्टियों के प्रोफेसरों के काम को देखना चाहिये। हमें देखना चाहिये कि उनका कांट्रीब्यूशन क्या रहा है। हम उनको

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

सात सौ और आठ सौ रुपया तो देते हैं लेकिन हमें उनसे यह भी आशा करनी चाहिये कि उनका काम अच्छा हो । वे यूनिवर्स्टी के उत्कर्ष में, उसके विकास में क्या कांट्रीब्यूशन करते हैं । हर पांचवें वर्ष हर यूनिवर्स्टी के प्रोफेसर के काम को हमें जांचना चाहिये । उसके काम को रिव्यू करना चाहिये । अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो आपको किसी सिलैक्शन कमेटी की आवश्यकता ही नहीं रह जायेगी । काम भी तमाम यूनिवर्स्टियों का अच्छी तरह से चलेगा ।

इस यूनिवर्स्टी ने बहुत से स्कालरों को देखा है । बहुत सा अन्वेषण यहां हुआ है । जो स्कालर इस विश्वविद्यालय ने पैदा किये उनमें दास गुप्ता, सरकार, डा० गणेश प्रसाद, आर० डी० बनर्जी इत्यादि के नाम उल्लेखनीय है । हमें चाहिये कि हम उनको याद रखें, उनका स्मरण करें और चेष्टा करें कि आगे भी यह यूनिवर्सिटी ऐसे स्कालरों का स्थान हो जिन से न केवल भारत को ही लाभ हो बल्कि सारे विश्व का लाभ हो ।

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I would have hoped and I still hope that this question might be considered apart from party lines and issues, and because we are thinking of a great university, we might at least in this House try to bring in somewhat of an academic atmosphere in this discussion. I realise that it is not easy and appreciate very much that many hon. Members have looked upon this matter quite apart from party lines. I am not accusing anybody, because surely every one in this House, and indeed I presume vast numbers of people outside, have one object in view, and that is that in so far as this great university is concerned, it should prosper and function adequately and produce worth-while sons and daughters of India, that it should be a great centre of learning. Everybody wants that, I have no doubt. Even though sometimes some people may, in the excitement of the moment, say or do something, surely it is obvious that we want this institution to be a great centre of education and learning, producing fine men and women for the service of India and the world.

Now, what has happened? In the course of the discussion, two types of criticism have been made which are rather mutually contradictory. On the one hand it is said: "Why did you rush in and have an Ordinance? Could you not have waited two months for this House to meet?" On the other side it has also been said: "Why have you delayed so long in taking this action? This report and what you say indicates that for a long time past there has been trouble, there has been a procession of Vice-Chancellors coming and going. If you consider yourself responsible, you should have acted responsibly previously and not allowed matters to drift."

I am not here to defend the long past of Government in regard to this or anything else. It is difficult to know what one can do and when one can do it Naturally, Government is very, very hesitant always to interfere in university matters. Some people, I think, used the word that our approach in this matter or in university matters is "bureaucratic". I venture to submit that we may be bureaucratic in other matters, but certainly not in university matters. We try not to be, not to interfere, and it may be that if some kind of interference had taken place previously, it would have been worth while.

Well, the fact remains it did not take place and we expected the various Vice-Chancellors of high degree who went there one after the other to be able to improve the situation. Ultimately the normal course which is open to us was adopted, that is, appointment of a committee by the Visitor, i.e., the President.

The committee was appointed. It was a high-level committee and the committee presented a report. I should like this House to consider apart from other backgrounds—and I ventured to say something about it on the last occasion when I spoke on this matter—what could follow after that. We took the step of appointing a committee which we considered and which we still consider was a very great committee. The committee presents a report to the President. The report is before the House, they know it. It became impossible for us to set aside that report, ignore it and say that things should continue as they are. That is an absolutely impossible position to advocate, whatever one's views may be. We had to take action.

The committee has suggested certain types of action, fairly far-reaching action. We discussed this at considerable length amongst ourselves. We consulted people outside the immediate circle of Government but connected with education, whose opinion we value; and it was clear to us that action had to be taken, and action more or less on the lines of the Committee's recommendations.

Now, action which might be said to be a half-way house, neither here nor there, was, we felt, a dangerous course to adopt; because it is never easy or desirable not to take a clear-cut step in such matters. If we try to sit on two stools, we are likely to fall in between. The position was not a theoretical and academical one that was facing us—it was academical in a sense, of course. It was a practical issue of difficulties being created day to day in the campus, in the professorial circle, in the teachers' circle. And, I should like to make it quite clear, I am not condemning the students of the Hindu University or even, for the matter of that, the professors or teachers as a whole. Because, when one criticises, one is not criticising the thousands of people who are there, good, fine, young men and women; but the fact is that owing to certain happenings, the whole atmosphere of the place was vitiated and people, even who were not in the University, presumed almost to take possession of the University, sometimes coming in and roaming about, as they are doing, I am told.

So we came to the conclusion that this report cannot be ignored, it has to be acted upon. It cannot be acted upon in a feeble, half-hearted way. That is neither here nor there, and we will get even caught in this tangle more and more. Therefore, some fairly effective step has to be taken, temporarily, not for ever, to allow, if it is considered necessary, for the Act to be amended and the University to be set on a sound footing, one might say, in this regard.

The question arose about an Ordinance. When we considered this, about a month after the consideration of this report by the Government the University was going to open after the vacations, and another month after that Parliament was going to meet, this House was going to meet. Now, would it have been proper for us to postpone this matter at that stage for two months till this House met. Already, in spite of every precaution, people knew what the report contained, at least the essence of it, if not the wording of it. Already, as soon as this was known, a new agitation raised its head in the University among certain professors, certain teachers, against this Committee itself, running them down, blaming them, creating an atmosphere hostile to the Members of that Committee and generally preparing for a battle royal "if something is going to be", as they said, "imposed upon them from outside" That was the position. Now, should we have allowed two months to elapse, for the University to meet a month later and meet in this atmosphere of conflict, of preparation for a big battle and all the teaching and courses of the University being affected by it and generally for that atmosphere, which had

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

been described in the report as a vitiated atmosphere, to grow worse and worse and become almost intractable? We could not have waited for two months. It was impossible. It would not have been desirable even. So we thought . . .

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Forgive me please for interrupting. It was the summer vacation, nobody was in the University, Sir.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is exactly what I am pointing out. I happen to know my facts too. It was the vacation and we did not want that vacation to end before this step was taken. Because, if the vacation ended—in three or four weeks it was going to end—and no step was going to be taken, then all these preparations, etc., will take effect and by the time this Parliament met a month later and possibly considered this question or this Bill or something, much would have happened which it would have been difficult for us to retrace. Anyhow, whether we were right or wrong, this was the question we discussed, and discussed not only amongst ourselves but in consultation with eminent educationists. Because, we wanted to consider this matter on the educational plane entirely, not on a political or any like plane. And we were advised, we were, if I may say so with all respect, almost pushed; the advice, I might say, was such strong advice that we were almost pushed in this direction that "you must take steps now, well before the summer vacation ends, well before the University opens, well before any other development takes place". That was the advice we received, and we agreed to it. And therefore this Ordinance was issued then so as to clear the ground, so that when this House met it could consider this matter perhaps when the ground was a little clearer and when it was easier for this House and the University to take another step forward.

I am submitting to this House the reasons which actuated us at that time. I do not say that there was no other possible course. Personally I think it would have been a risky adventure for us not to have taken that course and allowed matters to drift. Anyhow, it is completely wrong, I do submit, for any one to imagine that we were rushing about in a bureaucratic manner to impose the Government's will on this great institution.

So we arrived at this stage, and the Ordinance was passed. The Ordinance was something slightly less than what had been recommended by that Committee, though broadly on those lines; and after that, in due course, the matter has come up before this House.

Now, I ventured to say on the last occasion, and I would like to repeat it; whatever our likes or dislikes may be in this matter, whatever sentiments may govern us—because it is a matter on which I can very well understand sentiment to affect us—what and when and where could the Government have taken any other line basically other than what they have taken? I am not talking of minor amendments to the Ordinance which have been made in the Select Committee; I am not referring to them. But basically what could we have done? It would have been an impossible position for Government, after those initial steps had been taken—the appointment of a Commission or Committee, the Committee's report etc.—to have taken any other line.

One might say we should not have appointed that Commission or Committee, some other course might have been adopted. Possibly, though I do not know what other course could have been adopted, because we had seen the most eminent Vice-Chancellors trying and failing. However that may be, once a Commission or Committee was appointed, there was not much choice left for the subsequent

steps: they followed one another automatically, I might say. And you could not ignore it without ruin to the University, and not only to the University but to the larger cause of University education and education generally.

So we were caught in this tangle and we had to take those steps. Even now, the matter has come up before this House; is it, I submit, at all conceivable or practical for this House to say, "We don't like this, all this is wrong, throw it out"? By throwing it out, if I may respectfully say so, you throw out also the Hindu University. That is the position. That is the position we have been facing. And we have too great regard and respect for this great institution to take such risks or behave in this manner

So I submit that in this chapter of misfortune in the last few years, maybe Government was to blame, the Central Government or any other Government, or whoever it may be; but there is no doubt that a time came when no other course was open but to appoint a Committee or Commission and to follow up as we have tried to follow up. There was no choice left, and there is no choice left for us now

I think hon. Member, Shri Asoka Mehta, said something about the students not aligning themselves with political agitations or political parties. I do not for an instant say that the students should empty their minds of political questions, political thinking or political discussion. That would be an absurd thing to say, and I have never thought so. But it is undesirable for students to function in their universities and elsewhere in the party sense, and not only do injury to themselves but to their institution.

Then, certain hon. Members referred to the present Vice-Chancellor and—some criticised him—some said that although he may have done well but, anyhow, circumstances are such that it would be better if he withdrew from the seat—I think that was, more or less, the burden of some speeches. Now, I should like hon. Members just to visualise the kind of position the Vice-Chancellor has had to face during the last many months, if not more. He has faced a most difficult situation, a situation which, remember, had led many of his most distinguished predecessors, if I may use the word, to surrender and go away, to give it out. Here he comes and faces this situation, faces it with some courage and faces all the abuse that comes to him in this business I should like to say that I have admired and still admire the courage with which he faced this situation

An Hon. Member: Because he has nothing else to do.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I might also inform the House that he himself has not been anxious. It is not a pleasant place for any man to function. Whoever he may be, it is not going to be a particularly easy place for some time. It was at our request that he remained at that post. He told us, a told us more than once that, first of all of course, he does not wish to hold on to the post as a post; he has had a hard time there. Secondly, he told us that his interest is that the University should prosper and flourish. If his remaining there or not remaining there has any relation to the University's prosperity the question should be decided in regard, not to him, but to the University's future and prosperity. If he is of service, it is one thing. If, perhaps, his continuing there comes in the way of developing an atmosphere which is helpful, he for one does not want to be there at all. Very honourably, and very rightly, he put all these questions before us. We told him that we appreciate what he says, but we certainly could not like him at this stage, that is to say, when this Bill is before Parliament, to retire. We do not want it to appear that he had, under pressure of certain

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

wrong elements in the University, been compelled to retire. But we said: "We are prepared to consider what you have suggested after this Bill is over. Then we can look into the matter how best to proceed with this, and if you so wish to retire from this post we can consider that then" That is the position.

There is one thing more. I think some hon. Member—perhaps, Shri Asoka Mehta—said something about a visit of Members of Parliament to the University Well, Members of Parliament, of course, are always welcome, there or anywhere else, to go and see, and I hope they will go; but I imagine it would be a good thing for them to go at a time which is carefully chosen and not just when they may get entangled in the internal troubles there—what I mean is, after this Bill is over.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): I was told that the troubles there are of a political character, and someone said that various political parties are involved. I thought that a delegation composed of representatives from different political parties, if it went there now, probably the situation can be eased

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes; it is not for me to say anything I was merely suggesting, when it was said that political parties were involved, as far as I know it was not hinted at that parties outside Banaras were involved, but local groups and local parties were there.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Parties were named by certain hon. Members.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Anyhow, hon Members can always go there; there can be no difficulty about their going The only question which I was suggesting was, would it not be better for this Bill to be passed and then for some Members of Parliament to go there, instead of to go there in between? It is only a question of a few days; anyhow they can go, it is not a very long interval. But if people wish to go before that, certainly they are welcome to go so far as I am concerned.

I submit, Sir, therefore, that both on general principles and in regard to the history of the case and, also, more particularly with the course of events in the last,—well, whatever the period is—so many months or years since this Commission was appointed, there is no choice for us but for us to deal with the situation with a certain firmness in order to serve the cause of this University and education, and it has become inconceivable to me how any person can now argue that we should adopt any other course or oppose this Bill at this stage

Dr. P Subbarayan (Tiruchengode): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I really do not want to add very much to what has been said already but the President of the Banaras Hindu University Students Union saw me the other day and he told me that what has caused most trouble is this reference to the Eastern U.P I want to tell hon. Members of this House, the Committee did not intend to cast any reflection on members of Eastern U.P. at all. It so happened that the particular group which is responsible for all this trouble hails from Eastern U.P We could have said "certain groups" instead of "Eastern U.P.", perhaps, that might have satisfied them

He also mentioned that students are being excited with the idea that they are all being tainted with the drawback of moral turpitude. All that we meant was that there were certain elements amongst the students who were guilty of such offences, and we did not intend to condemn the whole student community at all, because there are nearly 10,000 students in the

University and there are some very fine young men among them. There was no intention to condemn the student community as a whole, but taking into consideration what was happening in the University we were entitled to say that these incidents were happening and something should be done to correct what is happening there, and the only thing could be that some of these people who are undesirable might be got rid of.

That was the reason why we wanted a Screening Committee. Perhaps, the word "screening" was rather unfortunate, and I am glad the Select Committee has made it a "Reviewing Committee". Even now I am not satisfied. I do not know what the feelings of the hon. Minister, who was not a member of the Select Committee, were when he accepted this reference to the Solicitor-General and the Executive before the Reviewing Committee went into the matter. I feel the Reviewing Committee is composed of men who know what their business is, and who, I am sure, will apply their mind to any problem that they are confronted with. I think this will only delay matters and will help to fan the agitation that is already there. This particular student who saw me, told me that they are utilising our report in order to get up an agitation in the University and he also informed me that there are only five or six hundred of them who are really the cause of all this trouble, whereas the majority of the students want to continue their education in the best manner it could be given in the University and they could take part in the university life. But a few of them are being influenced to agitate and to spoil the atmosphere in the University. I think the atmosphere can only be corrected when this Reviewing Committee goes into the activities of some of the members of the staff and eliminate them, if I may use such an expression. Then only would an atmosphere be created which will tend to the proper working of the university institutions.

13 hrs.

I think the Prime Minister has put the case the best way he can and I am glad he took the trouble to do this. On behalf of the members of the Committee I want to express our gratitude to him for the way in which he has stood up for the Committee—not that the Minister for Education did not stand up for us, he did the best by us also. But we are indeed obliged to the Prime Minister for the prominent part he has taken in the passage of this measure. Finally, Sir, I would like to compliment my friend Shri Asoka Mehta for taking the atmosphere which was prevailing of one of hostility to one of calm thinking and reasonable attitude.

Mr. Speaker: I find that there are a number of hon. Members who want to speak. The time allotted is already over. Anyhow I will extend it by half an hour.

Some Hon. Members: By one hour.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, by one hour.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): How many Members will get a chance to speak?

Mr. Speaker: As many speakers as could possibly be accommodated within one hour.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Have you got my name?

Mr Speaker: I know by this time the names of all the Members here He need not send a chit. How can I forget Mr. Sharma? If I have time I will call one after the other.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have come today to speak on this serious Bill on the twelfth day of my fast. That will show how strongly I feel about this Bill.

[Shri S. L. Saksena]

13·05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I oppose this Bill lock, stock and barrel. This Bill is based on the Mudaliar Committee Report. I have not the physical strength today to examine that report in detail. But I can say that I have never seen a more disgraceful piece of writing. In Gandhiji's words, this report can be described as the drain inspector's report like Miss Mayo's *Mother India*.

I claim to represent the people of Eastern U.P. where the Banaras Hindu University lies and I can speak from personal experience of many universities that no university has a greater record of service, none has more patriotic teachers and none was better managed than this University. As for petty blemishes, which university is free from them? Why then has the Banaras Hindu University alone been chosen for this vendetta? What is the history of this University? It was founded by one of the greatest Indians, the late Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya. In all movements of freedom, in 1921, 1931 and 1942, it played a most glorious part. I remember some of the professors and students of this university worked with me during the "Quit India" movement in 1942 at great risk to their lives. One of its professors, Shri Radhe Shyam, worked in Delhi with Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali and led an absconding life for three years, exposing his life throughout to the greatest risk. Many other professors did likewise. In fact, the major credit for the glorious part played by East Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in the "Quit India" movement must go to these professors and students of the Hindu University. Today our Education Minister says that they are dangerous persons, and they must be screened by persons who were then licking the boots of the British Government in India at that time.

What is wrong with the Banaras Hindu University today? The University has been managed by the most distinguished Vice-Chancellors throughout its history. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, Dr. Radhakrishnan and Acharya Narendra Deva were some of its distinguished Vice-Chancellors. What is the position today? You have put a former Government servant like Dr. V. S. Jha as its Vice-Chancellor. How does he compare with these distinguished Vice-Chancellors? What are his qualifications for the post, except that his father was a teacher of our present Education Minister? He was thrust on the University against the wishes of the Executive Council. Could nepotism go further? You will be surprised to know that the brother of this Vice-Chancellor has been made the Vice-Chancellor of the Gorakhpur University and there he has wrought havoc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can't these be avoided? Why go into personal matters?

Shri S. L. Saksena: Recently there was a huge demonstration against him by 3,000 students of the University. He has squandered the money of the University like water. He has purchased two cars for himself costing Rs. 40,000. The University had provided a residence for the Vice-Chancellor which he did not like and he demolished a portion of the University Building.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not the issue before the House.

The gentleman cannot defend himself here. We should not criticise the conduct of a person who is not here to defend himself.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I shall try to avoid it.

Do such people desire to be Vice-Chancellors?

Corruption and nepotism stalks all over the country today. Here you see the cause of it all. When Ministers

themselves indulge in such nepotism, why should not the officials in the lower rungs of the ladder do so?

Sir, the remedy of all the present ills of the Banaras Hindu University is not the Bill, but the immediate removal of this Vice-Chancellor I am shocked at the extent to which the Education Minister could go to boost up this Vice-Chancellor They have not hesitated to destroy the autonomy of the University to support their nominee They were in such a hurry to help him that they passed an Ordinance about it And by this Ordinance they suspended the Constitution of the University framed in the time of the late Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya which had worked so successfully for the last forty years Could there be anything more shameful?

Pandit K C Sharma (Hapur) The speech might be taken as read

Mr Deputy-Speaker. Leniency should be shown to him for today at least

Shri S L Saksena I ask the Prime Minister to probe into the matter thoroughly and put the Education Ministry in more competent hands

What does this Bill propose to do? It makes the Education Minister a dictator of the University He i the court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council rolled into one, and he shall not have much time to devote to the affairs of the University This pet Vice-Chancellor shall be a real dictator They have appointed a Screening Committee now renamed the Reviewing Committee It is intended to demoralise all the teachers by being like a sword of Damocles hanging on their head But do you realise the consequences of this committee trying to injure a single teacher? The whole countryside will be ablaze if you try to proceed against a single teacher who has a record of patriotism to his credit

I want to declare in this House and I want to warn the Government "hands off" the Banaras Hindu University We, the guardians of the boys reading in this University shall not tolerate this nepotism of the Education Minister The Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University must go at once It will be better if he resigns voluntarily Otherwise you must remove him at once and appoint in his place a man of the standing of Dr Kunzru or some such other public man We cannot tolerate such dictatorial powers put in the hands of a man like Dr V S Jha And if Government do not heed to my warning they will do so at their peril With these words I oppose this Bill tooth and nail and request this august House to throw out this most mischievous, malicious and undemocratic measure

Mr Deputy-Speaker The time has been extended by only one hour I see there are about a dozen Members rising up It can very well be realised that all cannot be accommodated I would reque t those Members who have had a chance when the measure was referred to Select Committee not to speak now They should allow those who had no chance at that time to speak now

Shri Braj Raj Singh There were certain observations to which time for reply should be given to us Will you be kind enough to allow those Member who have got a definite point of view about this Bill to speak?

Mr Deputy-Speaker I will see if it is possible But such grounds can be formed perhaps in every case

I also find that not much is being said about the provisions of the Bill Some extraneous things are being discussed So I would think that ten minutes for each Member would be enough if the Members confine themselve really to what can be said on the motion for consideration If it is agreed, perhaps two more Members can be accommodated

Several Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Budaun): I consider that it was a very wise step that this Bill should have been referred to the Select Committee, because I find that after its emergence from the Select Committee it is a great improvement over the original Bill. Moreover, from the appendices to the report of the Select Committee, we have got very valuable material which I think goes to strengthen the position of the Government. Here, we find that exhaustive letters have been quoted from Pandit Govind Malaviya and Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, two distinguished Vice-Chancellors of this university, and there are so many weighty observations in those letters which cannot be brushed aside. After the report of the Select Committee was published, we find that some of the leading citizens of Banaras issued a statement and amongst the signatories I find the name of Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, a revered and eminent educationist and a theosophist. He was formerly the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University. I find from that statement, issued by the citizens of Banaras, that they "feel deeply aggrieved at the situation that has recently developed in the Banaras Hindu University, consequent upon the publication of the Mudaliar Committee's report."

> ". . .a situation in which the interests of the students are greatly jeopardised. The students' demonstrations that are going on within the premises of the university and outside, appear to us very unseemly and highly undesirable. A place of learning such as the university is the last place with which one can associate such demonstrations. What is happening in the university at present will permanently damage the working of this great institution established with such a sense of dedication and nourished with such care and affection by Malaviyaji.
>
> Moreover we strongly feel that the manner in which the student demonstrators are conducting themselves at present will ultimately affect seriously their own larger interest."

From all this we find that we are getting enough material for the vindication of the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee's report. It is true that some of the observations that have been made in the Mudaliar Committee may well have been avoided, and from the intervention that was made by Dr. Subbarayan it appears that they now realise that some of the remarks that had been made in that valuable report might as well have not been made at all.

Nobody questions that the Banaras Hindu University occupies a very high position and a place in the minds of the Indian citizens, and everybody is anxious that that position should be retained. But from the material that we are getting today, let us see what is the present state of affairs. The high position has been lost by the Banaras Hindu University, and it is in fact in a degenerating position. We have to find out what it is due to. All these disturbances that are taking place at the present moment and all those things that have been taking place there for the last seven or eight years are attributed to the irresponsibility of the students. In my humble opinion, I can say that most of the irresponsibility is that of the professors and the teachers of that university. A demand has been made and stress has been laid on the autonomy of universities. If I understand aright, autonomy does not mean conferment of a right to create chaos and disorder in the university which is prevailing at the present moment.

It is true, as was very rightly acknowledged by the hon. Prime Minister today, that it can be said that the Government had been sitting quiet for all this time, but I give credit to the Government for taking a step at the present moment, though it may be said that they have taken

this step at a very late stage. But they have taken up just the right step that should have been taken.

The university is suffering from a number of maladies: group politics, menace of teacher-politicians, indiscipline among the students and teachers, the selection of teachers on extraneous considerations and not on merit and absolute lawlessness in the university. Now, all these things can only be removed when drastic action such as is being proposed in the bill is going to be taken. We cannot deal with the situation by weak-kneed methods

Objection had been taken to the presence of a provision for a screening committee in the previous Bill. I am happy to note that that provision has been suitably modified and now it has been replaced by a provision for a Reviewing Committee. The executive council will take up those cases where it feels that action ought to be taken and after they have recommended, the matter will go through to the Solicitor-General to the Reviewing Committee, and when the Reviewing Committee has made up its mind, it will again send back its recommendations to the executive council. Both at the executive council stage and at the Reviewing Committee stage, the person against whom certain charges have been made will be in a position to offer his defence and say whatever he likes in his favour. So, we can expect that no injustice will be done in the case of those persons against whom proceedings will be taken.

Yesterday, my hon. friend Shri Ranga suggested that instead of adopting the procedure of the Reviewing Committee all the resignations should have been placed before the President. Now, even the President would require the assistance of a committee to come to the decision as to which resignation should be accepted and which should not be accepted. That very function can be performed by the Reviewing Committee proposed in the Bill.

A suggestion was made by Shri Asoka Mehta yesterday, which was appreciated by many here, that a goodwill mission should go to the university. On the very face of it, the suggestion appears to be very good, but despite all that the Prime Minister has said just now about this suggestion, I feel that it will be dangerous to accept that suggestion at the present moment. After all, Members of Parliament, as we are, are members of political parties. Some political label is attached to us. We want to remove the scourage of politics from the university and it would not be proper for Members of Parliament to go to the university at this stage.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is not that label removed when one enters the Government?

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I suggest that after the Bill has been passed and adopted by this House, the Prime Minister, as the representative of this Parliament and as the representative of this country, should issue an appeal to the professors, teachers and students of this university to help the executive council, the court and the Reviewing Committee by extending their co-operation to those bodies and by behaving properly.

Lastly, my suggestion would be that the representation of the Members of Parliament to the court should be increased. It should be at least doubled and the members should be elected and not nominated. I support the Bill.

Shri Mahanty: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is rather difficult to speak after the Prime Minister has offered his views on this Bill. I recognise from what he has said, that there is a quantitative discontent against this Bill which constrained him to intervene in this debate. The whole burden of his speech was now it was too late to oppose this Bill—if you want to throw out this Bill, you will have to throw out also the university. Personally I

[Shri Mahanty]

will not be sorry if the Hindu University is thrown away. It is high time to consider that the communal balance in universities is abolished.

There is a Hindu University in Banaras. There is a Muslim University in Aligarh. More serious complaints have been heard against the Aligarh Muslim University.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): Question.

Shri Mahanty: You may say 'Question'; I have also a right to question your question too.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All questions and no answers.

Shri Mahanty: More serious complaints have been heard against the Muslim University in Aligarh. Let the hon. Minister gather courage in both his hands and say to this House whether he is going to institute an enquiry into the affairs of the Aligarh University.

Since we are considering the principles of this Bill, I am against communal universities. If there are universities of denominational character, the university authorities are composed on denominational basis too. The University Commission, which was presided over by no less a person than Dr. Radhakrishnan, had long ago recommended that the denominational charactor of the universities should be abolished. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps he has taken in the matter.

I would like to assure him and the House that I am second to none in my anxiety to see that the normal academic health of the university is restored. It is a matter of deep regret that an institution which was patterned and meant to be the centre of Hindu renaissance has ended in a cockpit of Hindu decadence. Therefore, while we are at one with the Government and the Minister to see that its normal academic health is restored, while we are in agreement with the basic objective of the Government, we are distinctly against the pattern that now emerges even after the Select Committee has scrutinised the Bill.

Yesterday much was said about the healing touch. But I am sorry to say that this Bill, which is more or less a penal measure, lacks both that healing touch and that academic compassion which are so much necessary while we deal with institutions of an academic and cultural nature. Therefore, if we were constructed to append our minutes of dissent, the hon. Minister should not have attributed to us any motive of partisanship. Differences of opinion may exist and they are bound to exist particularly in matters of such a nature. Therefore, I was sorry, I was pained, that the hon. Minister whom we know for the last six years, should have attributed this motive of partisanship.

My difficulty is that this Bill will accentuate the bitterness than try to retrieve this institution from the bitterness that has surrounded it. The fact has to be noted that from 1952 students in 1924, the student population has increased to 10,000 in 1957-58. Along with this increase in student population, the problems also have increased. I dispute the proposition and I am sorry that the Mudaliar Committee which consisted of certain academicians of eminence should have taken a superfluous view of the situation. The real issue of student indiscipline emerged from the poverty of students of Eastern U.P. Students from Eastern U.P. and Bihar, who cannot afford to go to any other university, come to this university. I am sorry, I am ashamed that a committee of this nature should take a callous view of the matter and recommend that doors should be closed against those students, and that if they cannot afford to go to the university, let them go to the fields or join basic education schools.

This fact has to be noted, the gruelling poverty has to be noted, the poverty that is crushing so many genius When they are faced with frustration, naturally they fall a pray to the political agitations What steps are you going take to see that even in the university stage, at least deserving students got free education Let us see who are joining this agitation—students of the ayurvedic faculty In this faculty, you have not been able to provide a principal and what are the students going to do? Even today Government have not made up their mind as to what is going to be the future of ayurvedic system in this country So, those students live in an ivory tower of mediaeval studies You cannot provide them the basic modicums of education So I welcome them and encourage them to join such movement, unless you attempt to solve their basic problems I have never learnt to talk in the language of platitudes It is being said that a Goodwill Mission should be sent to Banaras, as if Banaras has gone to Pakistan and therefore a goodwill mission must be sent there I do not believe in these platitudes Can you tell me in which university in India, in the law faculty, Roman Law is being taught today? It is being taught in the law faculty of the Banaras Hindu University

Pandit K. C. Sharma. In the Agra University it is being taught

Shri Mahanty: I do not know But so far as my knowledge goes, I will be happy to be corrected

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Have you seen the syllabi of other universities?

Shri Mahanty: I am prepared to be educated by you so far as the syllabus is concerned, but not in other respects The hon Member interrupting me will bear me out that students of the engineering and science faculties do not join this movement, because they are assured of their tomorrow. Their todays are not so gruelling and tomorrows not so uncertain as in the case of students in the legal faculties, Hindu Philosophy and Ayurveda Therefore, in order to bring forth these issues, with all its bitterness, I welcome that the students have joined this movement I will welcome them further if they join such movements It is high time for Government to make up its mind, whether it wants to keep this university as a show-piece of communal balance or as a real national university

The hon Minister took exception to my observation, regarding the reviewing committee I am really grateful to the hon Minister for the sense of understanding and accommodation that he had evinced in the Select Committe and I am happy we have been able to tone down the original provisions of a screening committee to the present reviewing committee But there it still remains It is something repugnant to the concept of natural justice In criminal courts even, every person is considered innocent until he is proved guilty But here, if the executive committee is of the opinion, according to its whims, caprice and personal predilections, that some reasons exist for considering a person who was in service on 14th July 1958 guilty he shall remain so, until he is proved innocent Therefore, I was saying that this particular measure is repugnant to our basic concepts as to what a university should be I, therefore, was constrained to say that the Reviewing Committee will cast a grim criminal court-like shadow over the whole university What we want is to bring back normal life to the Banaras Hindu University but not by victimising the students and professors who are victims of circum tances We are not going by this measure to retrieve this institution from the position in which it is now I, therefore, once again appeal to the hon Minister that he should see that this Bill expires within a year or even less than that.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I belong to the Aligarh University and I am proud of that heritage. I consider the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh University as two eyes of the pride that is mother India and if any of them is injured the body, mother India, is likely to suffer. Therefore, I think it is the duty of the entire nation, it is the duty of all the people, irrespective of their political affiliations, to protect those Universities from the danger that is facing them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Mahanty did not want deformity. He said that uniformity ought to be there.

Shri Ansar Harvani: I submit to your ruling. What I was saying was this. All has not been well with Banaras Hindu University. That has been known to all of us. The Mudaliar Committee Report came and it shocked many of us by its recommendations as well as its findings Government were quick to take action. I congratulate the Government for taking interest in the Banaras Hindu University, though belated. I feel that they ought to have taken this interest much earlier. At the same time, we should see that the name of the great University is not tarnished by publishing that report, by giving it so much of publicity. By telling the people all that has been happening there, they have tarnished the name of that University and the product of that University is likely to suffer in the case of getting a job or going anywhere else.

As the hon. Minister said the other day, the entire University has now become a sort of armed camp. The house of the Vice-Chancellor is surrounded by the students. For the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor it is almost impossible to go out of their houses. I have seen a report that when the Vice Chancellor goes out, in the city or within the University, he is being shadowed by some armed guards. This is a disgrace for any University. After all, the Vice-Chancellor is the high priest of the temple of learning. This high priest is not protected by commanding the respect of the students, by commanding the respect of the people and has got armed guards. It a disgrace to the temple of learning.

Therefore, while supporting this Bill, I have to suggest to Government to take a stricter measure. Just keeping out a few poor teachers there, a few poor lecturers here and dismissing a few clerks belonging to the Eastern Uttar Pradesh, as they say, will not do. We should overhaul the entire administration of the University. When we find something wrong in the University, let us go and completely overhaul it from top to bottom. The Mudaliar Committee Report said that the authorities should be suspended. Who possesses and discharges real authority? The court which meets once a year? Or the Executive Committee which continues to be what it was with slight difference? Or does it vest with the Vice-Chancellor and the higher authorities? Therefore, I say that they ought to have gone. That is what I beg to submit.

Pandit Govind Malaviya *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am prepared to make an exception in his case. Within the time that is available, certainly I will try to accommodate as many Members as possible. But even Pandit Malaviya will be no exception so far as the limitation of time is concerned.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Is it not possible to extend time?

Pandit Govind Malaviya: I shall try to say what perhaps you will find relevant and not a repetition and take as much time as I am allotted and when you ask me to sit down, I shall do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was of the opinion that I may not have an opportunity to ask Panditji to close.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: I shall try my best to condense things as much as I can

The remarks which our leader and Prime Minister was good enough to make in this House clearly indicated to us the difficulty which the Government and the Prime Minister himself feel in this matter If I were to interpret his words, perhaps it would not be wrong to say that he finds himself now in a situation where there is no other cour e for him but to go forward with what is before the House I, Sir, appreciate that difficulty very well But my fear is that due to circumstances over which neither he nor anyone else has any control, namely, the physical limitation of time, he has not probably been posted up with all the relevant facts of the situation In that spirit, I wish to make a few remarks I wish he had been here, he is not Let me hope that perhaps this may go before him and it may come to his notice It is in that hope that I wish to make a few remark

So far as the previous debate on this question is concerned, I have to say that some personal references were made to me, to which I do not wish to refer The Education Minister should have taken recourse to arguments rather than to personal remarks But, perhaps he thought it was best to do that in the interest of his Bill In any case, he read a letter of Mahatma Gandhi and added his opinion about it I think it is a purely per onal matter into which I shall not go, except to say that there are living today persons in the highest positions in this country who will be able to testify—that it was Mahatma Gandhi who asked me to go and stand for the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.hip of the Banaras Hindu University Similarly, another Hon'ble friend of mine Shri Mathur made certain personal remarks about me here I have told him that if he gives me the time, I would go into the matter with him and show that there was no basis for what he said I shall not go further into these personal things. It does not matter what is said about an individual. What we should all think about and strive about is the welfare of the in titution that we are today discussing

I skip over things, even the Mudaliar Committee Report, except to say two things Firstly, because there is not enough time here to go into each one of the wrong statements which that report contains about the Banaras Hindu University, much as I should have liked to do, page by page and item by item so that my refutations also would stand on record, and not the accusations alone, those sweeping generalisations based on groundless or isolated cases But because there is no time, I shall content myself, as a part of my duty to my *Alma Mater*, to say here that the accusations made in that report are such as can be proved from one end to the other to relate to individual cases or to solitary isolated instances, the like of which are not unknown elsewhere, and which should not have been utilized,—like Catherine Mayo's book "Mother India", which Mahatma Gandhi described as a sanitary inspector's drain report,—which should not have been utilized to tarnish and to condemn that great institution I should like it to stand on record that everyone of those charges, if they were gone into, would be proved to be isolated cases on the basis of which the general accusations which have been made should not have been made. I shall not say anything more about the report

Shri Goray (Poona): How many isolated cases become a general rule?

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Since my hon. friend asks, I will mention some.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There can be difference of opinion on that. The hon. Member need not touch it.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: I will mention one or two to show what it means. As I said the other day, it is mentioned in the Report that the thesis of some student was written by some professor. But the report has not gone further to mention that the University authorities took action in the matter and that professor was made to go from the University. What does that prove? Does it prove that the University did anything wrong? It redounds to the glory and the credit of that institution that that attitude was taken.

Similarly, there are a number of things. Something has been said about a Vice-Principal having been appointed in the Women's College by the revered founder of the University. The person who was appointed is still there. If any member of the Committee or anybody would point out today any other teacher of Sanskrit or Hindi who would be as good a teacher as she is, I will accept the report. But she stands on her own. In those days, teachers of Sanskrit and Hindi had no degrees. The members of the Committee should have known that much that at that time there were no degrees for them. Dozens and dozens of people in the University and elsewhere, who have been the pride of that field of learning and who have made its history, had no degree and this Committee saying that this teacher had no academic qualifications does not hold water

Such are the cases and such are the instances on the basis of which sweeping generalisations have been made I shall leave it there.

I shall come now at once to another point and that point is the factions in the University. Most respectfully and in all humility, I beg the hon. Education Minister and the Government and the hon. Members of this House not to be misled by things and not to imagine that the one group which has been referred to in this report is the only group in that University. As in practically all other Universities today, as in the Delhi University....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: And as in the Government.

Pandit Govind Malaviya:....and as everywhere, there is more than one group. There are three or four groups and if the hon. Education Minister and the Government wish to rid that University of that atmosphere they have got to take very careful action and see that by what they do, they do not make it possible for other groups and unhealthy forces to come up. Therefore, I submit that that part of the Bill also is not going to help.

I will come to the fourth point. I am skipping over things because of lack of time, otherwise I would have gone into details. I will come to the fourth point and that is the question of indiscipline among the students. I have got here with me newspapers—morning dailies consecutively of the last three days—of this morning, of yesterday and of day before yesterday. Each one of them has horrid reports about things happening in educational institutions—one saying that two Women's Colleges in Delhi are being guarded by the Police, the other saying that a student has been stabbed by another student and the third saying that a suit has been filed....

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Does the hon. Member want to out-do them?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He is just pointing them out to the hon. Education Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has got very limited time and more should not be taken

Pandit Govind Malaviya: .....and the third saying that the Vice-Principal of an educational institution in Delhi, who had filed a suit against an institution has now got special leave from the Supreme Court to carry on her suit. Every day we are having such things. I do not approve of them. I am behind nobody in condemning them. I am with the Government, every sensible man would be with the Government, in desiring that such things should not happen, but what I submit is that because these things happened at a place—some people, did this—you cannot take up one huge brush and paint the whole institution black. It is neither fair nor just nor sensible.

So far as students' indiscipline is concerned, students are part of society. Where, in what section of society do we find that indiscipline is not rampant today?

An Hon. Member: In Government.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: Among the politicians themselves, is that old-time integrity, is that old-time fairness, is that old-time pure impersonal objectivity, is that old-time scrupulousness, which were the bedrocks of public life in all countries of the world some time ago, there? Do we find it among our politicians today? Do we find discipline among our lawyers? Do we find it among our medical men? Do we find it among our merchants? Do we find it among our industrialists? Do we find it among the employers? Do we find it among the employees? Do we find it anywhere? It is nowhere to be found. How can we expect that the students will be something different? But let this not mean that I approve of the indiscipline among the students. All my life I have striven against it and the way to eradicate it is not by the big rod but by other means.

With this background, the steps which we are going to take show what? A letter from me was quoted. That letter was entirely misinterpreted and misused. In that letter, I had never asked for Government interference. In that letter, I had only mentioned that such things were happening and yet, because I had no ill-will towards anybody, I did not want to punish anybody, I was not vindictive, I carry on and I said that in spite of these groups the bulk of the people—the Court of the University—overwhelmingly re-elected me. But, this Government, instead of supporting me, set aside that re-election. I have no complaint about all that. As I said, I do not want to go into personal things, but what I beg to submit is that everywhere things are difficult at times, but they get right. In this University, thereafter, since the day when such interference by this Government started in the affairs of the University, things have gone from bad to worse. I am saying something which might surprise people, but I am mentioning facts. After that Acharya Narendra Deva was sent to the University as Vice-Chancellor and the files of the Education Ministry will bear witness to it that he wrote to the Government to say that if the Government did not change their representatives and the interference which they were causing in the University affairs, he would have no other way but to resign the Vice-Chancellorship and to go away from the University. That was the amount of interference which was occurring from the Government. Even Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar went away, and if Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar were to be asked his opinion in that matter, I do not know if he will have a good certificate for the Government in this regard. It is since then, since the time when Government began to interfere in the affairs of the University in that manner that things have

[Pandit Govind Malaviya]

gone wrong. The students have agitated not because they wanted more seats, but because the existing seats which were there given to them since long, were going to be reduced. Then the agitation started. These are things which we should go into carefully Educational institutions are sacred things. The Banaras Hindu University....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: May I take a couple of minutes more? I will finish in two minutes.

The Banaras Hindu University had faced threatened interference in the past. To cite only two of several such episodes! In the days of the British at one time, there was a talk of a committee being appointed, but the Government did not dare to do it and the Chancellor appointed a committee the report of which went to the Chancellor and the matter was pigeonholed, except that a new Pro-Vice-Chancellor was brought in and a Finance Committee was set up which had already been there in slightly another form. Then in 1942 when so much work in the grim national Freedom Movement was done by the students and teachers of the University, the Government of India wanted to interfere The Commander-in-Chief said that he would like to raze the University to the ground; and the great Maharaja Shri Ganga Singh of Bikaner, who was the Chancellor of the University, wrote direct to King George, the then Emperor of India, saying that it was an act of impudence on the part of the Viceroy of India to brand the University like that and asking for the recall of Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy, on that point! And nothing was done by the British Government to the University! That has been the tradition of the great institution. And now, such interference!

I do not say there is nothing wrong with it. Let us by all means put our heads together to set things right. But, the way to set things right is not the way by which it is proposed to be done. If I had felt that this would serve the purpose, howsoever bitter it would have tasted, I might have swallowed it I feel honestly that it will only worsen the situation. It will not help it The fact that Universities have begun to be interfered with in this manner will augur bad for the future of education and for the future of learning in this country. I, therefore, most humbly and in all humility, in all friendliness and in the utmost spirit of constructive helpful suggestion make an appeal to the Education Minister and the Prime Minister and this Government to ponder over this question. The angry tone, the unsympathetic go-to-hell attitude, that big police action manner is not a thing for the field of education They will not help. They will not carry us anywhere. Let the Government think about it yet, and take such action as may actually help that University to again stand on its feet and not to become the cockpit of heated, animated and tense atmosphere of discussion, argument, and strife because of this man being arraigned or that man being arraigned or this being done or that being done As has been said by some of my hon. friends, the need is to apply the healing touch, to take up an attitude of humble helpfulness, of sympathetic and helpful non-interference and to let the University once again regain the calm and quiet which is essential for the growth of education and for the propagation of the Muses. I hope my appeal will be taken in the spirit in which I am making it and not only the name of that great institution will be saved from being tarnished as is now being done, but, instead of just sticking to the course which has been proposed, those things would be done which will serve effectively and rightly.

Dr P Subbarayan: On a point of order, Mr Deputy-Speaker, my hon friend used the word 'go-to-hell attitude' I would like to have your ruling, whether that is parliamentary

Pandit Govind Malaviya: If it is not parliamentary, I withdraw it

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Now that it has been withdrawn, I need not give any decision on that

Pandit Govind Malaviya: I am not sticking to any word My feeling, I think, I have made clear

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Even if it is not wanted, I must express my opinion that I do not consider it unparliamentary though it may not be desirable

I must call now the hon Minister

Some Hon Members *rose*—

Mr Deputy-Speaker. I would try to accommodate the other Members who are still there in the clause by clause discussion If hon Members think that that hour also should be taken by this general discussion and that they would not move any amendment, I am prepared to take that hour also

Some Hon. Members. That is not very important

Some Hon. Members. There is the third reading

Shri Braj Raj Singh. Sufficient time has not been given

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The longest time was taken by the hon Member

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): I wish to submit that the clauses are not concerned with policy Every Member has not given amendments If there is Third reading those who have not spoken in any of the stages may be accommodated in the third reading

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am certainly prepared to do that I would ask the co-operation of Members that the second reading may be concluded very soon so that we could have some time for the third reading

The Minister of Education (Dr K L. Shrimali): Sir, after the intervention of the Prime Minister, I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything more He has already touched on the important issues which were raised by hon Members I do not like to introduce any heat or repeat the arguments which have been fully given by the Prime Minister I am grateful to the House and the hon Members who have generally supported this measure It has been recognised by almost every Member that the University has been suffering from a malady, that the situation had been developing for the last several years which was not healthy for the academic atmosphere of the University The Government did not interfere for a long time in spite of what my hon friend Pandit Govind Malaviya might say

The Prime Minister has already told the House that after the Mudaliar Committee submitted its report, the Government have no alternative

Shri Braj Raj Singh. It has been said so many times

Mr Deputy-Speaker. Therefore he is saying that he need not repeat

Shri Braj Raj Singh: But, he is repeating

Dr K L. Shrimali: It is my wish and hope that this great national University might take its place among the greatest Universities of the world

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You are going to destroy it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Not destroy; but correct it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is also my wish that this great University might maintain the traditions of some of our ancient Universities—Nalanda and Taxila I, therefore, approach this task in a spirit of humility. There is sorrow in my heart; but there is no anger.

I welcome the proposal which has been made by my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta. Many of our troubles in the educational institutions and the Universities would cease if the leaders of all political parties come to a gentlemen's agreement and stop exploiting the students for political purposes. I am not blaming any particular political party. We are all equally to blame.

An Hon. Member: Including the Congress?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am not asking the students to eschew politics. Politics is a part of our life. They should have the freedom to hold whatever view they like. It is the duty of the teachers as well as the leaders of the community to see that students are treated as persons and not as mechanical robots. In the past, they have been exploited by political parties with the result that many of our Universities today have lost their academic character. I would be very happy to discuss the whole question with my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta and other Members who are interested in the welfare of Universities. If you could draw up some plan which would enable not only the Banaras Hindu University, but also other Universities to develop a proper academic atmosphere, I would be very happy. But, I must say that our efforts in the past have not been successful. Some time back, efforts were made to set up a National Union of Students and all the political leaders, eminent leaders, had agreed that as far as the students are concerned, they need not be involved in the day to day politics and day to day political controversies. It was hoped that through this organisation we might be able to bring the student community on a common platform for national reconstruction and national regeneration.

14 hrs.

The House is aware of what had happened to the national students' union, and what fate that organisation had met. Though I am not very hopeful that our efforts would succeed, again I am prepared to give my full co-operation to the hon. Members who can approach this question in this new spirit, that is, of keeping the universities out of political struggle and political arena. If we could do this, I am convinced that this will resolve one of our major crises in the educational system of our country.

Some hon. Members raised objections with regard to the nomination of Members of Parliament to the court. I had said yesterday that as far as I was concerned, I would have no objection, if the House chose to elect these members. But I would like to tell the House that both the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha have nominated only those persons to the court who would be elected by these Houses. The Select Committee considered this question and it came to the conclusion that since all the members were nominated to the court and the executive council, it would be a better procedure if these persons were allowed to remain in the court. After all, this is a temporary measure, and the House will have another opportunity to discuss

the revised and comprehensive Bill again, and then they can lay out whatever procedure they like. I would, therefore, request hon. Members that the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee may be retained as it is.

With regard to the number of Members of Parliament, there are already ten members in the court out of 52 members, including the vice-chancellor and the pro-chancellor. With all due respect, I would like to submit that this is an adequate number, as far as the court is concerned. We have to have the representatives of other interests also.

My hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar suggested that I should make it clear that there would be no victimisation of the teaching staff. I must say that I was rather surprised when he said that there was any possibility of victimisation after all these safeguards have been provided in this Bill. The cases have first to be examined by the Solicitor-General to the Government of India. After he is satisfied that a *prima facie* case exists, he would refer the case to the reviewing committee. The reviewing committee is headed by an eminent ex-judge of the Calcutta High Court, who has an international reputation. After the reviewing committee has examined the case and has given an opportunity to the members of the teaching staff to explain their point of view, the case would be referred to the executive committee. The executive committee has an ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and some distinguished Members of Parliament. Now, what more safeguards....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: And the present vice-chancellor.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: What more safeguards could be there? If the hon. Member still thinks that the present vice-chancellor can influence the whole executive committee, which consists of an eminent ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and eminent Members of Parliament, I have nothing to say; the hon. Member can have any opinion he likes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I just added the fact.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That is known to everybody.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: But I would like to say that if we do not rely on our Solicitor-General.....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Let not the Minister infer wrong things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not get frustrated. Still, there is hope in the third reading.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am the last man in the House to get frustrated. I know how this Government has got to be removed from office.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member has been saying that there are not adequate safeguards. and I am trying to explain that there are adequate safeguards. I do not know why he should get irritated about this matter. I am saying that the reviewing committee is headed by an ex-judge of international reputation. I am saying that the executive committee has an ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India; it has also four Members of Parliament on its body, and some eminent persons and ex-vice-chancellors. What other safeguards are needed? After all, so far, nothing has happened to the teaching staff. In fact, they are unnecessarily anxious about the whole matter. After our having given all these safeguards, why should there be anxiety, and why should they be worried? And I do not know why the hon. Member in the Opposition should be so perturbed about the whole matter. We have to have reliance on these people, eminent people, who have been appointed and nominated by

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

the Visitor on this body. If we cannot expect justice from these people, we cannot expect justice from anywhere in the world.

Hon. Members have also suggested that we should make a psychological approach to the whole problem. As far as I can see, the only psychological approach that can be made with regard to Indian education at the present moment is that we must inculcate among our students respect for law and authority. If the students do not respect their teachers, and the teachers do not respect the university or the college authorities, there would be no stability in the society. The students must understand and the teachers must realise that we are functioning in a certain social context, namely the democratic context. These methods of hunger-strikes, strikes and processions may have had a certain value when we were fighting for independence. But I would like to submit, and I would appeal to the House and the leaders of the political parties to decide here and now, that hereafter there will be no strikes and hunger-strikes as far as the educational institutions are concerned.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi (Bilhaur): It is up to Government to decide.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is only then that there will be peace and stability in the society and an academic atmosphere in the university. Students should certainly have full opportunities to express their grievances in a legitimate manner, I admit; but are these the methods which should be employed in an educational institution? Are these the methods which would encourage the spirit of inquiry and the pursuit of knowledge? I would like to submit that unless we put a stop to these things, the standard of our education will not be raised and our universities will go to pieces.

In the end, I would only like to say that this is only a beginning. We have a very difficult and up-hill task before us. We have undertaken the responsibility of reconstructing this old university. It has great traditions. It was founded by one of the greatest sons of this country. It has great ideals before it. We want to make it a centre of great learning, and one of the greatest universities in the world. And I shall need, and the Government will need, the co-operation and the help of the Members of this House as well as of the public in building up true tradition and morale in the university. It is in this spirit that I approach this House, and I have brought forward this measure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2 —(*Substitution of new section for section 9*)

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

Page 1, *for* clause 2, *substitute*—

> "2. *Omission of section 9.*—Section 9 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act) shall be omitted.".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has spoken on it already.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I have spoken on it, no doubt, but I shall not take very long.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was the only request that I wanted to make.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I want to refer you to the original section 9 of the Banaras Hindu University Act.

Section 9 of the Act reads:

> "The Court shall be the supreme governing body of University and shall have power to review the acts of the Executive Council, the Academic Council and the Standing Committee of the Academic Council....and shall exercise all the powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this Act or the Statutes".

In the amending Bill, the section as proposed to be amended reads:

"The functions of the Court shall be—

(a) to advise the Visitor in respect of any matter which may be referred to it for advice;

(b) to advise any authority of the University in respect of any matter which may be referred to the Court by such authority; and

(c) to perform such other duties and exercise such other powers as may be assigned to it by the Visitor or under this Act".

Today the Court is only an advisory body. Agreeing with the spirit as enunciated here by the hon. Minister that it is necessary to amend certain sections of the Act, I have not yet been able to find out the reason for maintaining the Court for this temporary period, because if it is intended only to meet an emergency and if today the Court is being transformed into an advisory body, no proper function being given to the Court by the clause, I feel even now that there is no necessity of continuing this Court, particularly in view of the provisions in clause 7, namely: (d) two persons from the Departments and Colleges of the University, nominated by the Visitor; (e) two persons from among the teachers of the University other than Professors, nominated by the Visitor; and (f) five persons from among the old students of the University, nominated by the Visitor. I would only request the hon. Minister that as there is no proper function for the Court, it is not necessary to keep it. Instead of keeping the Court with that nominated element, that will rather help in easing the situation.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In my introductory speech, I have already explained fully that the Court has certain functions such as election of the Chancellor and members of the Finance Committee and so on. So it is not merely advisory. Though the Mudaliar Committee had recommended that the whole Act should be suspended, Government did not want to take that drastic step. In fact, as I have already explained in my introductory speech, we have not yet abolished any of these academic bodies. All that we have done is to take certain of their powers and functions and let these academic bodies remain as they are. Since all the members are nominated on this Court, I do not think there is any risk of any factionalism, as my hon. friend has pointed out. Under these circumstances, I do not accept the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put amendment No. 6 to vote.

The question is:

Page 1,—

for clause 2, *substitute*—

"2. *Omission of section 9.*—Section 9 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act) shall be omitted."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7— (*Amendment of statutes*)

Shri Supakar: I beg to move:

(1) Page 3,—

for lines 18 to 22, *substitute*—

"(g) three representatives of Parliament, two to be elected by the Lok Sabha in such manner as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha may direct and one to be elected by the Rajya Sabha in such manner as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha may direct;"

(2) Page 3,—

after line 27, *add*—

"Provided that out of the twenty-nine persons nominated, four persons at least shall be from amongst the donors and five persons at least shall be persons who represent respectively the Hindu, the Buddhist, the Sikh and the Jain culture and learning."

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

(1) Page 3,—

omit lines 12 to 17.

(2) Page 3,—

for lines 18 to 22, *substitute*—

"(g) twelve members of Parliament, eight to be elected by the House of the People from among the members thereof and four to be elected by the Council of States from among the members thereof,"

(3) Page 3, line 23,—

for "twenty-nine" *substitute* "twenty".

(4) Page 3,—

after line 27, *add*—

"(i) one member from each State Legislative Assembly to be elected by the respective State Legislative Assembly."

(5) Page 4,—

for lines 16 to 40, *substitute*—

"appointment for (i) Professor, (ii) Reader or Lecturer, (iii) Registrar shall consist of five experts nominated by the Visitor. No member of the Executive Council shall be a member of the Selection Committee."

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I beg to move:

(1) Page 3,—

after line 27, *add*—

"Provided that no member of Parliament shall be nominated under this clause by the Visitor."

(2) Page 3, line 28,—

for "seventeen" *substitute* "eighteen".

(3) Pages 5 and 6,—

omit lines 2 to 39 and 1 to 20 respectively.

(4) Page 5,—

for lines 32 to 34, *substitute*—

"(a) two persons who are or have been Judges of a High Court nominated by the Central Government one of whom shall be nominated to be the Chairman of the Committee; and"

(5) Page 5, line 35,—

for "two persons" *substitute* "one person"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These amendments are now before the House.

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने इन संशोधनों को पेश करते हुए यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि प्रवर समिति से वापस आने के बाद इस बिल में सब से ज्यादा महत्व सिर्फ़ क्लाज ७ का रह जाता है। मेरी आशा थी कि आप की योग्य चेयरमैनशिप में प्रवर समिति ने जो कुछ काम किया, उस के बाद सदन में उन पुरानी बातों को नहीं दोहराया जायेगा, जो कि पहले मेरे प्रस्ताव पर और एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर द्वारा पेश किये गये बिल पर वाद-विवाद के समय कही गई थीं, लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि उन पुरानी बातों को फिर लाया गया और उस का शुभारम्भ हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय के द्वारा किया गया और इसीलिये दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को भी उन का उल्लेख करना पड़ा। मुझे इस बात का भी दुख है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने जब इस पर चर्चा की, तो उन्होंने वह पुरानी बातें कहीं, जो उन्होंने पहले अपने भाषण में कही थीं। यदि हम विश्वविद्यालय के वातावरण को सही बनाना चाहते हैं और हम चाहते हैं—जैसा कि इस सदन में बार बार कहा गया है—कि विश्वविद्यालय अच्छी लाइन पर चले, तो फिर उन पुरानी बातों को भुला दिया जाना चाहिये जो कि कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कही गई है और जिन का उल्लेख कई माननीय सदस्यों ने किया था। मुझे अधिक अफ़सोस इसलिये है कि कुछ माननीय मित्रों ने फिर उत्तर प्रदेश और बाकी हिन्दुस्तान और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कही, जो कि नहीं कही जानी चाहिये थी। पहले ही यहां आंकड़े दे कर बताया जा चुका है कि वे बातें सही नहीं थीं, इसलिये मैं इस के अतिरिक्त और कुछ नहीं कहूंगा कि ये बातें न कही जातीं, तो अच्छा था।

अब मैं अपने संशोधनों के विषय में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। संशोधन ८ के द्वारा मैं यह चाहता हूं कि पेज ३ पर लाइन १८ से २२ तक के स्थान पर यह रख दिया जाय—

"(g) twelve members of Parliament, eight to be elected by the House of the People from among the members thereof and four to be elected by the Council of States from among the members thereof,"

शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में कहा है कि दस मेम्बर पहले से पार्लियामेंट के मौजूद हैं, लेकिन मुझे अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर्ज़ (प्रिवेंशन आफ़ डिस्क्वालिफ़िकेशन्ज) बिल जिस ज्वायंट कमेटी के सुपुर्द किया गया था, उस की राय थी कि पार्लियामेंट के किसी मेम्बर को स्पीकर या चेयरमैन भले ही मनोनीत कर दें, परन्तु सरकार का कोई आदमी उसे मनोनीत नहीं करेगा और अगर चुनाव किया जायेगा, तो वह सदन के ज़रिये होगा। यह होते हुए भी सरकार बराबर कहती चली जा रही है कि दस मेम्बर मौजूद हैं। दस मेम्बर मौजूद हैं, लेकिन उन में से सात ऐसे है, जिन को सरकार ने मनोनीत किया है। मेरे कहने की यह मंशा नहीं है कि अगर सरकार किसी मेम्बर को मनोनीत करती है, तो उस की निष्पक्षता नष्ट हो जाती है और वह सरकार के पक्ष का आदमी हो जाता है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज के युग में हम इतने आगे बढने जा रहे है और इसी सदन में एक बिल आने वाला है, जिस में यह व्यवस्था की जायेगी कि कोई भी माननीय सदस्य सरकार द्वारा किसी बाडी में मनोनीत न किया जाय और अगर वह किया जाता है, तो उस को डिस्क्वालिफ़ाई किया जायगा, तो फिर सरकार का यह कहना कि सात आठ मेम्बर पहले से मौजूद है, ठीक नहीं है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जो पार्लियामेंट के दस सदस्य पहले ही मौजूद हैं, उन की संख्या बढ़ा कर बारह कर दी जाय और उन में आठ सदस्य लोक-सभा के हों और चार सदस्य राज्य सभा के हों और उन लोगों का चुनाव यहां के माननीय सदस्य करें और वे किसी के द्वारा मनोनीत न हों। मैं किसी भी सूरत में यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं कि

[श्री ब्रज राज सिंह]

उन को विजिटर मनोनीत करे । विजिटर के मायने हैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय, जिस ने कि यूनिवर्सिटी के मामले में इतना गड़बड़ घोटाला किया है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के मामलों को खराब करने की पूरी जिम्मेदारी शिक्षा मंत्रालय की है । हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय यह चाहे कि जिन आदमियों को वह नामिनेट करके भेजे उन्हीं पर विश्वास किया जाये तथा दूसरों पर न किया जाये तो यह मेरी समझ में बात नहीं आती है । वह कोई कितना ही बड़ा आदमी है या एक्स-चीफ जस्टिस है या जज है जिस पर विश्वास करने या विश्वास न करने की बात उठ सकती है ? इस तरह की दलीलें दे कर मैं समझता हूं मामले को और गड़बड़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है । किसी पर आक्षेप करने के इरादे से मैं यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूं । वहां जो वाइस-चांसलर हैं, उनके प्रति व्यक्तिगत रूप से मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । लेकिन अकेले विश्वास से काम चलने वाला नहीं है । हमें देखना यह है कि जो कार्रवाई होती है उसका क्या परिणाम निकलता है । अगर कोई ऐसी कार्रवाई होती है जिसका परिणाम गलत निकलता है तो उस सूरत में यह नहीं देखा जायेगा कि आपकी क्या नीयत थी, बल्कि जो परिणाम निकला है, उसको देखा जायगा । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपने जितनी भी अब तक कार्रवाइयां की हैं उन सब के गलत परिणाम निकले हैं और निकल रहे हैं और आगे भी इसी तरह से गलत परिणाम निकलते रहेंगे । हम इस तरह के चक्कर में फंस रहे हैं, इस तरह के गड़बड़ घोटाले में घुस रहे हैं, जिससे अच्छे परिणामों की आशा ही नहीं की जा सकती है । लेकिन मैं फिर दोहराता हूं कि आप मामले को सही तरीके से हल करना नहीं चाहते हैं । यह बात मैंने सिलैक्ट कमेटी में भी कही थी और अब फिर कहता हूं । अशोक मेहता साहब ने भी यही कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि जो गड़बड़ी फैली हुई है, जो अव्यवस्था फैली हुई है, उसका अन्त हो और उसका अन्त करने के लिये सिलैक्ट कमेटी के मैम्बरान अपने असर व रसूख से काम लें और वहां जा करके उसको दूर करें । मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी के विरोध के कारण ही तथा उनके यह कहने के कारण कि इससे हालत और खराब हो सकती है, इसको अमल में नहीं लाया गया है । मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री हमारे अशोक मेहता साहब के साथ बैठ करके यह तय कर सकते थे कि कौन लोग वहां जायें तथा क्या क्या करें । लेकिन जिन लोगों की इच्छा ही यह हो कि सीधे सादे मामले को उलझा दिया जाये तथा दूसरे लोगों की नीयत पर शक किया जाये तो मामला कैसे सीधा हो सकता है । जब आप दूसरों की नीयत पर शक करते हैं तो आपकी नीयत पर कौन शक नहीं करेगा ? आप यूनिवर्सिटी के मामले को सही नहीं करना चाहते हैं । आप बार बार यहां पर लोगों पर आक्षेप करते हैं । इससे काम नहीं चलेगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप उन लोगों के नाम बतलायें जिन्होंने कोई अनुचित कार्य किया है । जब से सिलैक्ट कमेटी बनी थी उस वक्त से मेरे पास कोई ५० के करीब तार आये थे, बनारस से, विद्यार्थियों की तरफ से तथा दूसरे लोगों की तरफ से जिनमें मुझ से कहा गया था कि मैं वहां पर जाऊं लेकिन मैंने वहां जाने से इन्कार कर दिया और यही सोच कर इन्कार किया कि मामला कहीं खराब न हो जाये । हम चाहते हैं कि बनारस विश्व-विद्यालय में कोई इस तरह की बातें न हों जिससे उस यूनिवर्सिटी के हितों को नुकसान पहुंचे । फिर भी बार बार आपकी तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि कुछ लोगों ने गलत कार्य किये हैं, कुछ राजनीतिक पार्टियों का इस में हिस्सा है और इस सम्बन्ध में कभी आप सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का नाम ले देते हैं, कभी प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का तथा कभी कम्युनिस्ट

पार्टी का । मै पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की बातें क्यों की जाती है ? इसके क्या माने हैं ? म चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय बतलायें कि कौन वे लोग हैं जिन्होने कोई अनुचित कार्य किये है तथा कौन सी वे पार्टिया है जिन्होंने इस तरह की कार्रवाइयो में हिस्सा लिया है । मै आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जब से आर्डिनेंस पास हुआ है और खास तौर पर जब से यह बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास गया है, किसी भी राजनीतिक पार्टी ने, किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण नेता ने जाकर यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस् मे विद्यार्थियो को नही भडकाया है । इतना होने पर भी यह कहा जाए कि विद्यार्थी राजनीति में हिस्सा लेते है, दूसरे लोगों को बदनाम किया जाये, या यह कहा जाय कि विद्यार्थियों के फलां फला चाचा ने, फलां फला बाबा ने ये ये कार्य किये है, विद्यार्थियों का इस्तेमाल किया है, मैं समझता हूं शोभा नहीं देता है । इस तरह की बातें करना मुल्क के निर्माण में, शिक्षा संस्थाओं को निष्पक्ष रखने में, नवयुवकों को चरित्रवान बनाने मे बाधक ही हो सकता है । आप कहते है कि दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता है । मैं कहता हूं कि अगर किसी के दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये तो आपका ही वह दृष्टिकोण है जिसमे परिवर्तन लाने की जरूरत है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कहते थे कि जो दूसरे सदस्यो ने हवाला दिया है, उन्होंने वैसा करके गलत किया है । वही गलती अब माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं ।

श्री अज राज सिंह : मै यह बातें कहने पर मजबूर हो गया क्योंकि बार बार यहां पर इस तरह की बातें कही गई है और मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय उन व्यक्तियों तथा उन संस्थाओं के नाम बतलावें जो इससे नाजायज फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं ।

यहां पर यह रखा गया है कि दस मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट के होगे । मैं चाहता हूं कि दस के बजाय बारह कर दिया जाय और इन का चुनाव हो और वह यह सदन करे । यह उचित नही है कि सात मैम्बरान पार्लियामेंट को शिक्षा मत्री महोदय विजिटर के नाम पर नामिनेट करे । इस में नीयत की बात नही है, यह एक परम्परा की बात है । अगर इन को यह सदन नही चुनता है तो एक अच्छी परम्परा नही पड़ सकती है । आप जानते ही हैं कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी में बैठ कर इस पर चर्चा हो चुकी है और वहा पर भी कहा जा चुका है कि इन को सरकार द्वारा मनोनीत न कर के पार्लियामेंट को मौका दिया जाय कि वह इन का चुनाव करे ।

सफा ३ लाइन २३ मे विजिटर महोदय को अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह इस क्लाज के अन्तर्गत २९ सदस्यो को मनोनीत कर सकते है । इस के बजाय मे चाहता हूं कि वह केवल २० सदस्य ही नामिनेट करे । इस का उद्देश्य मेरा यह है कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो को विजिटर द्वारा मनोनीत न किया जाय । जब हम यह चाहते है कि सदन द्वारा उन का चुनाव हो तो यह उचित ही है कि कही उन की संख्या न बढ जाय, इसलिये २९ के बजाय मैं ने चाहा है कि इस संख्या को २० कर दिया जाय ।

इस के बाद मैं ने अपनी अमेंडमेंट नम्बर १० मे यह चाहा है कि जो २९ मैम्बर नामिनेट करने का अधिकार विजिटर को दिया जाय और जिस के बजाय मैंने २० मैम्बर मनोनीत करने का सुझाव दिया है, उन मे भी कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति नामिनेट न हो जो पार्लियामेंट का मैम्बर हो । मेरी मंशा यह है कि पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बरों को अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व न मिले क्योंकि मैं चाहता हूं कि कोई इस तरह की भावना नही फैलनी चाहिये कि पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर अपना आधिपत्य जमाना चाहते है ।

[श्री ब्रज राज सिंह]

इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हू कि इन २० मैम्बरो में से कोई भी मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट न हो ।

सफा ३ की लाइन २८ मे मेरी जो एमेंडमेंट है वह कंसिक्वेंशल है । इस मे मैं ने चाहा है कि अगर कोरम की जरूरत पडे तो १७ की बजाय १८ कर दिया जाय ।

सफा ५ और सफा ६ मे मैं यह चाहता हू कि लाइन्स ८ से ३६ और १ से २० तक बिल्कुल हटा दी जाये । आप देखेंगे कि यह सबध रखता है तथाकथित स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी से जिस का नाम अब शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने बदल कर रिव्यूइंग कमेटी रख दिया है । स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी नाम उन्हो ने सोचा कि कुछ खराब होगा इस वास्ते उस का नाम रिव्यूइंग कमेटी रख दिया है । मैं प्रारम्भ मे ही कह देना चाहता हू कि नाम से मेरा कोई सम्बन्ध नही है, चाहे नाम आप हिटलर रखें, मसोलीनी रखें या तोजो रखें, मैं तो इस कमेटी को जिस तरह से यह काम करेगी उस से जाचना चाहता हू । नाम से मेरा कोई विशेष सम्बन्ध नही है । नाम चाहे हिन्दुस्तान का हो या बाहर का, इस से कोई फर्क नही पडता है । मैं स्वीकार करता हू कि यह व्यवस्था कर के कि अध्यापको के मामले पहले सोलिसिटर जनरल आफ इडिया के सामने जायें और अगर वह सोचे कि इन को रिव्यूइंग कमेटी के पास जाना चाहिये तभी वे इस कमेटी के पास जायेंगे अन्यथा नही, अच्छा किया गया है । यह उचित ही किया गया है । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में हमे यह भी सोचना चाहिये कि इसी सदन मे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि छः से आठ महीने के बीच मे यहां पर एक स्थायी बिल आने वाला है और यह जो व्यवस्था है यह अस्थायी ही है और इसी अर्से के लिये है । जब इतने थोडे अर्से के लिये यह एक्ट बन रहा है तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमें कोई भी ऐसा कार्य नही करना चाहिये जिस से वातावरण खराब हो । अगर प्रधान मंत्री के आश्वासन को आप अमली रूप देना चाहते हैं तो इस छ, आठ महीने के दौरान मे आप यह चाहते हों कि लोग एक दूसरे के खिलाफ शक करें, खुफियापन करे या यह कहे कि इस ने गडबड़ी की है और इस के खिलाफ यह कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिये, तो यह उचित नही है । इस से विश्वविद्यालय को नुकसान पहुच सकता है । मैं चाहता हू कि कोई भी ऐसा कार्य न हो जिस से मनमुटाव पैदा हो । इस से मेरा यह आशय नही है कि जो आदमी गलती करता है, उस के खिलाफ कार्रवाई न हो । अगर कोई गलत आदमी है जिस के कारण यूनिवर्सिटी को नुकसान पहुचा है तो बडे से बडे और छोटे से छोटे के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये । मैं वर्तमान वाइस-चासलर के खिलाफ कुछ नही कहना चाहता । मुझे कभी उन के दर्शन करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त नही हुआ है । बहुत से लोगो को उन्हो ने दर्शन दिये हैं और यहा पर आ कर दिये हैं । लेकिन मेरा दुर्भाग्य है कि मुझे उन के दर्शन करने का मौका नहीं मिला है । मैं उन के सम्बन्ध मे कोई व्यक्तिगत बात नही कहता । अगर यूनिवर्सिटी के भले में बडे से बडे और छोटे से छोटे आदमी के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने की आवश्यकता महसूस होती हो तो वह की जानी चाहिये लेकिन उस के लिये छ, महीने बाद या आठ महीने बाद मौका आ सकता है । आप स्थायी बिल लाने जा रहे हैं अत इस तरह की कार्रवाई को आप इस समय स्थगित कर सकते हैं । अगर आप समझते हैं कि किसी आदमी को वहा से निकाले बगैर काम नही चल सकता हैं तो मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि १४ जून को आप ने आर्डिनेंस निकाला और आज २ सितम्बर है और ढाई महीने गुजर चुके हैं आप बतायें कि इस बीच में किसी टीचर ने, किसी प्रोफेसर ने क्या यूनिवर्सिटी के हितों को नुकसान पहुंचाया है

या पहुंचाने की कोशिश की है ? अगर दो ढाई महीने के बीच में कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाया गया है तो छः महीने में भी कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंच सकता है । इस बीच में कोई बला टूटने वाली नहीं है, कोई आसमान गिरने वाला नहीं है । बनारस विश्वविद्यालय बिल इस उच्च सत्ता प्राप्त पार्लियामेंट के सामने आया और वहां पर उस के बारे में चर्चा हुई और वहां सब को पता चल गया कि अब किसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ी नही हो सकती है । अब किसी की हिम्मत नहीं कि वह गड़बड़ी करे । इस कमेटी को रखने का जो आप का उद्देश्य है वह अच्छा नहीं है । आप चाहते हैं कि कुछ लोगों को जो वहां पर कुछ आदमियों को पसन्द नही हैं, निकाल बाहर किया जाय और इसलिये आप इन छः महीनों में ही सब कुछ कर देना चाहते हैं । बाद में वाकई अगर कुछ लोग रहते हों जिन के वहां रहने से यूनिवर्सिटी का अहित होता हो तो आप उन के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करें लेकिन तब जब परमानेंट बिल पास हो जाय। इस के आगे अगर किसी तरह से सदन को यह मान्य न हो तो मैं नही जानता कि मुझे कानून के द्वारा यह कहने का अधिकार है या नहीं, लेकिन मैं अपनी भावना व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं कि जो रिव्यूइंग कमेटी रहेगी उस में तीन सदस्य रहेंगे, उन में से कम से कम दो ऐसे होने चाहियें जिन को हाई कोर्ट का अनुभव हो । मेरे संशोधन संख्या १६ की यही मंशा है कि उन मे से दो ऐसे सदस्य हों जोकि हाई कोर्ट जज हों । मैं यह चाहूंगा कि अगर रिव्यूइंग कमेटी को नहीं हटाया जा सकता तो इस तरह से किया जाय । यह मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि जिन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जा रही हो उन को विश्वास रहे कि उन के खिलाफ कोई अन्याय नहीं किया जा रहा है । सभी की भावना यह है कि उन के खिलाफ कोई अन्याय न हो । इस भावना के साथ मैं इस संशोधन को पेश कर रहा हूं ।

इसी के साथ साथ मेरा संशोधन नं० १७ है जोकि कांसिक्वेंशल अर्थात् परिणाम-स्वरूप है । उस में सिर्फ यह है कि 'टू पर्सन्स' के बजाय 'वन पर्सन' कर दिया जाय । इस के लिये मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है ।

अन्त में मैं अपने शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस आखिरी स्टेज पर भी वे दूसरों के दृष्टिकोण को समझने की कोशिश करें । वे यह न समझें कि हिन्दुस्तान को बनाने की सारी जिम्मेदारी उन्हों ने ही ले रक्खी है । दूसरों पर भी इस की कुछ जिम्मेदारी है । मुझे उन के इस कहने से बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद नहीं था उस समय विद्यार्थियों द्वारा स्ट्राइक किये जाने की कुछ अहमियत थी, उस समय वे स्ट्राइक कर सकते थे । मैं कहता हूं कि सिर्फ कुछ अहमियत नहीं थी, महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के लिये कोई चारा नहीं है । जिस समय वे 'क्विट इंडिया' रेजोल्यूशन पेश कर रहे थे उन्हों ने कहा था कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के सामने सिर्फ देश को आजाद करने की समस्या है । हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े से बड़े नेता ने उस समय यह कहा था कि जैसे भी हो अंग्रेजों को हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर निकालना है और इस के लिये कोई भी स्ट्राइक कर सकता है । आज भी जब तक सामाजिक परिस्थितियां ठीक नहीं होतीं, आर्थिक परिस्थितियां ठीक नहीं होतीं, तब तक हम लोगों में से ऐसी बातों को दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे । मेरी भी इच्छा यही है कि आज विद्यार्थी किसी राजनीति में न आयें, वे यहां की राजनीति का हिस्सा न बनें, इस के लिये हमें जल्दी से जल्दी कोई न कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये, सामाजिक व्यवस्था को ठीक करने से ही सारे आर्डर ठीक हो सकते हैं जिस में कि लोगों को असन्तोष न हो । जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा हम कामयाब नहीं होंगे । आज जो वातावरण है अगर उस को ठीक नहीं किया जायेगा और वह उसी तरह से चलता रहा

[श्री ब्रज राज सिंह]

और उसमें यदि विद्यार्थी कोई गड़बड़ करते हैं तो उस की जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर नहीं सरकार के ऊपर होगी ।

Shri Prabhat Kar: My amendment No. 7 seeks to omit sub-clauses (d), (e) and (f). The court should not consist of any representative of the teaching staff, of the professors and the old students. This Bill is for a short time, for an emergency. As we are anxious to see that any action of ours may not be considered as an act out of partisanship spirit, I would prefer that the Court should not consist of any of the teaching staff for the present. It is not a permanent proposition. When we have opportunity of discussing, say in about a year's time, a proper Bill, we will have an opportunity to review everything. Then the question of representation for the teaching staff may be very relevant. But today, considering the emergency period, there need not be any representative of these people.

So far as the other amendment is concerned, a point has been raised. I would like the number of Members of Parliament to be increased simply to let the country know that Parliament has taken serious note of the situation and is anxious to do whatever it can to help proper running of the Banaras Hindu University. For that, there should be more Members from Parliament.

In my amendment No. 19, I say that the selection committee should not consist of any member of the Executive Council. Most of the troubles have risen out of the appointment of the particular teaching staff. In this matter also, I want to give less scope for controversy. I want that none of the members of the Executive Council should be in the Selection Committee because the Executive Council will have the opportunity of going through the recommendations of the Selection Committee. I want that it should consist of five experts nominated by the Visitor.

So far as my amendment No. 11 is concerned, it was only with this idea that this amendment was tabled. We do not want a repetition of the charges that have been made that one particular group is dominating or people from a particular State or people from a particular part of a particular State are dominating. That is why I want the Court to consist also one representative from each State Legislative Assembly so that it will have an all India picture. That is the purpose of my amendment No. 11. I hope the hon. Minister of Education will agree to these considering the emergency and the temporary nature of these provisions. This will help in creating a better situation in the Banaras Hindu University.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sinhasan Singh.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): Sir, I want to speak.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur): Sir, I have got an amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already called Shri Sinhasan Singh.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और इस यूनिवर्सिटी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ और विचार करने के लिये सदस्यों को अधिक समय मिलना चाहिये । अभी समय एक घंटे के लिये बढ़ाया गया । जैसा पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने कहा कि सदस्यों को थर्ड रीडिंग पर भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाए, मैं भी प्रार्थना करता हूं कि मुझे भी थर्ड रीडिंग के समय बोलने का मौका दिया जाय क्योंकि इस मुदलियर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की बहुत चर्चा है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : थर्ड रीडिंग तो बाद में आयेगी, इस समय सेकेन्ड रीडिंग पर बोलिये ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : उस समय भी मुझे मौका दिया जाय, यह प्रार्थना है ।

अब मैं उस सशोधन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हू जिसे कि श्री ब्रजराज सिंह ने पेश किया है। यहा पर कुछ सद्भावनाओ की बाते कही गई है । मैं उन सद्भावनाओ के विचार के खिलाफ नही हू लेकिन मेरा सशोधन है कि रिव्यूइग कमेटी को निकाल दिया जाय । उस भावना को अगर वाकई लाना है तो ६, ८ या १० महीने बाद जब नया विधेयक लाना है तो यह जरूरी है कि आज जो विष का वातावरण है उसे हम दूर करे और वह तभी दूर हो सकता है जबकि हम उचित कदम उठावे । रिव्यूइग कमेटी का जो नया रूप विशिष्ट समिति से बन कर आया है उस मे वाइस चासलर भी आ सकता है, और अधिकारी भी आ सकते हैं, प्रोफेसर भी आ सकते हैं और वहा पर एक दूसरे के खिलाफ विष का वातावरण बना रहेगा और वैसे वातावरण मे हम कोई अच्छा काम नही कर सकेगे । आज हर तरफ से अपील की जा रही है, प्रधान मत्री ने भी अपील की है कि अगर इस यूनिवर्सिटी में अच्छा वातावरण बनाना है तो जरूरी है कि उस मे सुन्दर सहयोग का वातावरण लाया जाय । यह जरूरी है कि उस मे एक दूसरे के सामने मुल्जिम की तरह से खडे होने की नौबत न आये क्योंकि जहा एक दूसरे के सामने मुल्जिम की तरह से खडे होने की नौबत आयेगी तो उस से वातावरण दूषित होगा, कडवाहट बढ़ेगी और जो भावना हम लाना चाहते हैं वह नही आयेगी । यहा पर हम देख रहे हैं, शिक्षा मत्री कहते है कि लड़के स्ट्राइक करते हैं, लडके कहेगे फलां चीज का यह रूप हो, फलां चीज का यह रूप हो, अमुक अध्यापक पर अमुक बात रक्खी जायेगी । इस संबंध में एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूं । अभी हमारे मित्र डा० सुब्बारायन ने कहा कि यह अनफार्चुनेट है कि इस रिपोर्ट में ईस्टर्न यू० पी० ग्रुप का नाम आ गया । हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने भी कहा है कि यह अनफार्चुनेट है कि इस में ईस्टर्न यू०पी० का नाम आ गया । लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में कई जगह पर 'ईस्टर्न ग्रुप' का नाम आया । कहा गया कि ईस्टर्न ग्रुप डामिनेट करता है । कल यह भावना हो सकती है कि दूसरा ग्रुप डामिनेट करे । जहा यह भावना होगी, वहा यह भी सोचा जा सकता है कि वाइस चासलर डामिनेट करता है । सी० पी० रामास्वामी अय्यर कहते है कि वहां पर तीन ग्रुप काम कर रहे है । इसलिये मैं अपील करूंगा, और मेरा अमेंडमेंट भी इस बारे में है, कि विधेयक के क्लाज ७ मे से सेक्शन ३० का निकाल दिया जाय । इस से वातावरण अच्छा बनेगा ।

अभी अशोक मेहता साहब ने और प्रधान मन्त्री ने जोर दिया कि जरूर वहा पर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर जाये, लेकिन अभी न जायें, विधेयक के पास होने के बाद जाये । एक कमेटी बनाई जाये, कैसे बनाई जाय, इस के बारे मे भी सशोधन है कि वह १२ आदमियो की बनाई जाय । ८ आदमी लोक सभा के और ४ राज्य सभा के । अगर यह १२ आदमी चुन लिये जाते है; जो लोग कोर्ट के सदस्य होगे अगर उन मे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर कुछ अधिक हो जाते है, कम से कम १२ हो जाते है, तीन के बजाय, तो वे लोग अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझेगे और वहा जिस वातावरण की आवश्यकता है उस को लाना ज्यादा आसान हो जायेगा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस के बारे मे कोई अमेंडमेंट भी है ?

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : जी हा, है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : गुडविल मिशन के बारे में है ?

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : जो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो का गुडविल मिशन बन रहा है,

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

उसको अगर गवर्नमेंट मान ले, और वह १२ सदस्य गुडविल मिशन के कोर्ट के सदस्य हों तो उनको राय देने का अधिकार होगा। जब वे पार्लियामेंट की तरफ से चुन कर जायेंगे तो वे वहां जाकर अधिकारियों से ज्यादा अधिकारी रूप में बातें कर सकेंगे, बजाय इसके वहां और कोई जायें हम में से और उन को वह सुविधायें न मिलें जो कोर्ट के सदस्यों को मिलती है। इसलिये मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से अपील करूंगा कि जिस तरह से उन्होंने वातावरण को ठीक करने के लिये स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी के बजाय रिव्यूइंग कमेटी कर दिया उसी तरह से वह इस संशोधन को मान कर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की संख्या को ३ के बजाय १२ कर दें तो कोई बात बिगड़ती नहीं है। अनुपात जो आपने रक्खा दोनों सदनों का वह वही है। उन्होंने २ और १ रक्खा है और संशोधन में ८ और ४ रक्खा गया है। जैसी उन से अपील की गई, अगर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को अवसर दिया जाय तो वे वहां जाकर वातावरण को ठीक कर सकते हैं।

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): May I say a word?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Jhunjhunwala.

श्री झुनझुनवाला : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हमारे शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय ने बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी को सुधारने के लिये यह बिल पेश किया तो लोगों को लगा कि जो यह तरीका अख्तयार किया गया है, वह अच्छा नहीं है। हम को इस में जरा भी सन्देह नहीं है कि हमारे शिक्षा मन्त्री की भावना बड़ी ही उच्च और शुद्ध है। उस शुद्ध भावना से उन्होंने जल्दी से जल्दी उस कार्रवाई से काम लिया जिस से कि उन्होंने समझा कि यूनिवर्सिटी की हालत सुधर सकती है। इस के लिये मैं उन को बधाई देता हूं। उनकी भावना में कोई त्रुटि नहीं है, परन्तु जो तरीका उन्होंने अपनाया, उससे लोगों को लगता है, उन को सन्देह है, कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का सुधार नहीं हो सकेगा। हां यह सुधार जरूर होगा कि हमेशा के लिये यह यूनिवर्सिटी राजनीतिक झगड़े की जड़ बन जायेगी। इसका कारण यह है कि जब तक स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी, जिसका नाम अब आप ने रिव्यूइंग कमेटी कर दिया है, बनी रहेगी, लोगों के अन्दर राजनीतिक भावना बनी रहेगी और इससे यूनिवर्सिटी में सुधार नहीं हो सकेगा। यह मेरी निजी राय है। वैसे मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि जिस भावना से हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने यह काम किया है उसमें उन को कामयाबी मिले, वह सफल हों। मैं जो कह रहा हूं कि इस काम के करने से वह सफल नहीं होंगे, अगर यह बात झूठ निकले तो इससे मुझे कोई दुःख नहीं होगा। परन्तु मैं समझता हूं कि उन को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिये कि जो बिल वह लाये हैं उसका लाना कहां तक ठीक है। बनारस में यह देखा जाता है कि किसी ने क्या बदमाशी की। तरह तरह के पैम्फलेट्स आदि निकलते हैं, हमारे पास भी बहुत से पैम्फलेट्स आये और उनको देख कर दिल दुखी होता है। जो आज एक दूसरे के ऊपर आरोप लगाये जाते हैं उनको सुनने तक की इच्छा नहीं होती और हमारी बहिन श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी ने कहा था कि जब वे उस मुदालियर कमेटी में बैठी थीं तो उन्होंने कहा था कि वे वहां से उठ कर चली जाती हैं। मुदालियर कमेटी की बात ठीक है या नहीं मैं निश्चयपूर्वक कुछ नहीं कह सकता और मैं इससे भी इंकार नहीं करता कि उसमें बहुत सी कमियां हो सकती हैं.....

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Mudaliar.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does not matter, the person remains the same.

Shri V. P. Nayar: But we are made to think of some other person.

श्री झुनझुनवाला : परन्तु यह बात तो सभी ने मंजूर की है कि आज के दिन हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज में कमियां हैं और वहां पर त्रुटियां हैं । उन त्रुटियों को हमें दूर करना चाहिए, यह सभी ने मंजूर किया है परन्तु एक बात लोगों ने कही है और जिसके कि ऊपर लोगों को बहुत दुःख है और वह यह कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी ही क्यों इस बात के लिए सबसे पहले पकड़ी गई ? उसी के ऊपर यह नश्तर क्यों लगाया जाता है ? बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी को ही इसका टार्गेट क्यों बनाया गया ? मैं समझता हूं कि जो त्रुटियां बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में है उनसे भी अधिक बुरी चीजें और त्रुटियां दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज में है । हमको इसकी व्यक्तिगत नौलेज है । मैं यद्यपि शिक्षा में इतना समय नहीं लगाता और न उसमें इतना इंटरेस्ट लेता हूं लेकिन तो भी लोगों में बैठता हूं और बातें सुनता हूं और मैं कह सकता हूं कि ऐसी ऐसी भयानक कुरीतियां दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज में हैं जो कि मेरी समझ में बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में भी न होंगी ।

यहां पर पार्टियों और पार्टीबन्दी का आरोप लगाया गया है कि यहां पर ३,३, ४, ४ और ५, ५ पार्टिया और ग्रुप्स हैं । मैं शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वे और यूनिवर्सिटियों को भी देखें कि वहां पर कितनी पार्टिया और ग्रुप्स होते है । यहा पर प्रान्तीयता का आरोप लगाया गया है और कहा गया है कि यहा पर प्रान्तीयता ही रूल कर रही है परन्तु दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों मे भी आप देखें, मैं इस सम्बन्ध मे किसी विशेष जगह का नाम नही लेना चाहता परन्तु आप देखेंगे कि यह सब त्रुटियां करीब करीब सब जगह पाई जाती है । अब चूकि सबसे पहले नश्तर इस बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के लगाया जा रहा है तो लोगों को दुःख होता है । लेकिन मैं तो कहूंगा कि हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी जिसकी कि स्थापना हमारे देश के एक महान् आदरणीय नेता पण्डित मदन मोहन मालवीय ने की थी, मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि सबसे पहले पहले बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में जो त्रुटियां है उनको हम जल्दी से जल्दी निकाल कर बाहर करें और यह दिखला दें कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी सब मे श्रेष्ठ युनिवर्सिटी है और उसमें अब कोई त्रुटियां बाकी नहीं रह गई हैं । मैने देखा है कि यह तो सभी लोगों ने स्वीकार किया है कि उसमें त्रुटियां हैं ।

अब मैं जो एक क्लाज है और उस क्लाज के बारे में जैसे मैंने शुरू में ही कहा कि जब तक यह रहेगा तब तक लोगों में एक दूसरे पर आरोप लगाने की भावना बराबर बनी रहेगी । आप चाहे कितनी ही चेष्टा क्यों न करें इस क्लाज के रहने से यह भावना बनी रहेगी । हमारे शिक्षा मन्त्री ने जो कहा यह बात जरा हमको कम समझ में आई । उन्होंने यह कहा कि जब हम अपनी गवर्नमेंट मे ऊंचे से ऊंचे अफसरों के ऊपर चार्ज लगा कर एनक्वायरी बिठा देते है और उस पर हम लोग ऐक्शन लेते है तो अगर यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए यही किया जा रहा है तो क्या हर्ज है । मैं अपने शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि विश्वविद्यालयो और शिक्षा विभाग को आप उसी स्थान पर न रक्खे जिस पर कि आप ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अफसरान को रखते हैं । उनको आप जरा दूसरी दृष्टि मे देखे । वहा पर जो हमारे प्रोफेसर्स और अध्यापक है उनके प्रति हमारे विद्यार्थियो की एक आदर की भावना रहनी चाहिये और जिससे उनको यह न मालूम हो कि हमारे जो शिक्षक और अध्यापक है उनमें कोई भी बुराइया है । यदि विद्यार्थियो के मन मे यह भाव आ जायेगा कि हमारे शिक्षकों में त्रुटिया और बुराइया है तो जो शिक्षा का उद्देश्य है वह पूरा नही होगा ।

अब मैं इस क्लाज के सम्बन्ध में जो मैंने अमेंडमेंट दिया है उसके बारे मे कहना चाहता हूं । आपने लिखा है : If the Executive Council on the basis of an allegation made in writing and

[श्री झुनझुनवाला]

submitted to the Registrar of the University on or before the 15th day of October, 1958 has reason to believe.

अब एक्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल तो नौ आदमियों की बनी हुई है और उन नौ आदमियों को जब जरूरत मालूम होगी तब किस के ऊपर ऐक्शन लिया जायगा और किसी को भी कुछ कहने का यदि किसी के बारे में है तो यहां पर कोई भी प्राविजन नहीं है । तो उनकी बेसिस क्या होगी, उनका आधार क्या होगा कि जिससे वह एक्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल किसी के ऊपर ऐक्शन लेने के लिये कोई चार्ज फ्रेम करके सालिसिटर जनरल के पास भेजे । हमने दो तीन बार उस क्लाज को पढ़ा हम को इसका कोई आधार नहीं मालूम होता । यह समझ में नहीं आता है कि उनके पास जाकर कोई शिकायत करेगा कि फलां आदमी ने यह गलती की है और उसके ऊपर मेरा यह आरोप है । इसलिए मैं शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि "हैज रीजन टु बिलीव" का आखिर आधार क्या होगा ? इसलिये मैंने यह संशोधन दिया है कि कोई भी आदमी जो कोई एक कानूनी कार्यवाही करना चाहता है तो उसका एक तरीका होना चाहिये और उसके लिए एक्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल के पास कोई आधार होना चाहिए और उस आधार के लिए मैंने यह १५ नम्बर का संशोधन दिया है.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अमेंडमेंट नम्बर १५ तो आपने मूव ही नहीं किया था । आपने तो खाली १४ नम्बर का अमेंडमेंट मूव किया था ।

श्री झुनझुनवाला : १४ और १५ दोनों अमेंडमेंट मैंने मूव किये थे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं आपने १५ नम्बर का अमेंडमेंट मूव नहीं किया था ।

श्री झुनझुनवाला : हो सकता है कि मुझ से गलती हो गई हो और यदि ऐसा हो तो मुझे उसके लिए क्षमा किया जाय । मैं चाहता हूं कि १५ नम्बर का अमेंडमेंट भी मूव्ड समझा जाय ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अब उसको मूव कर दें और वह शामिल कर लिया जायगा ।

श्री झुनझुनवाला : I beg to move:

Page 5,—(i) line 18, *for* "an" *substitute* "the"; and

(ii) lines 18 and 19, *omit* "of the nature referred to in this sub-section."

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल के लिए बिलीव करने के लिए कोई आधार होना चाहिये लेकिन यदि वे अपने मन में पहले से ही यह जंचाये बैठे हैं कि नहीं फलां आदमी को हम को निकालना है और उनको अपने आप रीजन टु बिलीव है कि यह खराब आदमी है तो मेरी समझ में यह न्याय की बात नहीं होगी । इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर आप इस क्लाज को इसी रूप में रखना चाहते हैं तो यह उचित नही होगा । आप इस क्लाज को हटा दें तो अच्छा है परन्तु यदि आप इस को रखना चाहते हैं तो आप उसका आधार बतलाइये कि किस आधार पर वह एक्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल ऐक्शन लेने के लिये उतारू होगी और वह उसके लिए सोलिसिटर जनरल के पास भेजेगी ? अब यह भी प्रश्न उठ सकता है कि यदि आप इस क्लाज को हटा देना चाहते हैं तो क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि जिन आदिमियों का रहना विश्वविद्यालय के हित में नहीं है, उन को आप बने रहने देना ही चाहते हैं ? मैं इसे साफ़ कर दूं कि हम ऐसा नहीं चाहते हैं । आप के यहां जैसे कि हमारे शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हालांकि मुदालियर

कमेटी ने यह कहा था कि कोर्ट वगैरह सबको सस्पेंड कर दें लेकिन हमने कोर्ट भी रक्खा है और एक्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल आदि भी रक्खी है । मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि उनको अधिकार है । विजिटर ने उनको यह भी अधिकार दिया है कि जब भी वाइस चासलर चाहे कोई भी काम के लिए कोर्ट से कह सकता है कि इसकी इक्वायरी करो और जो भी काम कराना हो करा सकता है । तो ठीक तरीका यह होगा कि कोर्ट और एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल मे पार्टीबाजी को खत्म किया जाये और उन लोगों को बुला कर शान्ति से पूछा जाये कि आखिर बात क्या है, आप लोग क्या चाहते है । कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से मालूम होता है कि जो भी खराबिया शुरू हुई हैं वे कोर्ट से शुरू हुई है । आप लोगो को उनको बुला कर कहना चाहिए कि यह यह बात है और यह यह चीज है, आपको और हम सब को मिल कर ऐसी कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए जिसमे कि यूनीवर्सिटी का भला हो और जो इसमे बुराइया है वे दूर हों । मैं तो समझता हूं कि चाहे कोई ईस्टर्न यू० पी० का हो चाहे वैस्टर्न यू० पी० का हो, ऐसा कोई भी नही होगा कि जो वास्तव मे खराबी है उसको खराबी न माने । इस बात मे सब कोई कोर्ट और एग्जीक्यूटिव काउसिल के साथ होगे कि जो खराबियां है वे दूर होनी चाहियें । पर यदि एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल और कोर्ट अपने मन में यह स्थिर किये हुए है कि फलां फला आदमी को निकालना है तो उसके ऊपर उनको रीजन हो जायेगा बिलीव करने का और वह सालिसिटर जनरल के पास उस केस को भेजेंगे । अगर यह क्लाज इसी तरह रहा तो बजाये इसके कि बुराइया दूर हों वे बराबर कायम रहेंगी ।

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sir, on a point of order. I believe the whole matter is not properly understood. In a University there are four factors. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the matter is not properly understood, then there cannot be any point of order. I will allow him an opportunity, but he should wait first.

The first question is that even with the increase of one hour that had been made, we ought to conclude this by three o'clock, all the stages.

Some Hon. Members: One hour more. We want to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection absolutely. But it is not within my discretion; it is for the House to decide.

Some Hon. Members: One hour more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House so desires. . . .

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But if we take much time as the hon. Members who have just spoken—they have rather been utilising this opportunity for making their Third Reading speeches also—then we might not be able to finish it even in that time.

Shri Supakar: May I know whether I will get a chance or not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member did not move his amendment.

Shri Supakar: I did move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not got it before me.

Shri Supakar: I have moved my amendments Nos. 3 and 4.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, they are here. I will allow him an opportunity. But even if I allow one hour more, if the House decides that—not that I can do it—, then too, if we continue in this strain, the whole hour will be exhausted in this discussion. Therefore, so far as amendments are concerned, the time taken should be much less.

So, is it the sense of the House that the time should be extended by another hour?

Several Hon. Members: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आपने यह फैसला किया है कि अमेंडमेंट के वक्त कोई ऐसी बात न कही जाय जो कि अमेंडमेंट को रेलवेंट न हो, इसलिय मै जानना चाहूंगा कि आया मुझ थर्ड रीडिंग के वक्त बोलने का मौका मिलेगा । अगर मुझे उस वक्त मौका मिले तो मै इस वक्त सिर्फ अमेंडमेंट पर ही बोलूंगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो माननीय सदस्यों पर निर्भर है कि वे कितना वक्त लेते हैं । अगर व चाहेंगे तो वक्त दिया जा सकेगा ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : तो मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट पर ही अर्ज करूंगा ।

यहा बहुत बहस हुई कि रिव्यूइंग कमेटी बैठे या न बैठ । लेकिन मै उसके ऊपर जाना नही चाहता, क्योंकि वह मामला हल तलब है और उस पर मुख्तलिफ रायें है । मै तो यह एज्यूम करता हूं कि रिव्यूइंग कमेटी की जरूरत होगी और उसके बिना कोई काम होता नजर नही आता । मुझ को तो यह नजर आता है कि इस कमेटी का काम बहुत मुश्किल होगा और मै नही समझ पा रहा हूं कि वह किस तरह से काम करेगी क्योंकि सेक्शन ३० में पेज ८ पर इसके बारे में साफ इडीकेशन नही है । चुनाचे जनाब मुलाहिजा फरमाये । अव्वल तो यह स्पेसिफिक तौर से नही बतलाया गया है कि इस कमेटी के क्या अख्तियारात होंगे । सिर्फ इतना लिखा है :

"The meetings of the Reviewing Committee shall be convened by such person as may be appointed for this purpose by the Chairman. On receipt of the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee, the Executive Council shall take such action thereon as it may think fit."

यह निहायत ही वेग है । समझ में नहीं आया कि क्या ऐक्शन लेगी । खुसूसन मैं इसको और भी वेग पाता हूं जहां कि सेक्शन ८ में यह लिखा है :

"Every person holding office as a member of the Court or the Executive Council, as the case may be, immediately before the 14th day of June, 1958, shall on and from the said date cease to hold office as such."

15 hrs.

अब सारी एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल तो ऐक्ट के पास होने से खत्म हो जायेगी और जो नई एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल का प्राविजन है उसमें ९ मेम्बरों का प्रावीजन है । तो यह जो नई एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल होगी यह गालिबन केमेज भेजेगी सालिसिटर जनरल के पास और फिर बाद में रिव्यूइंग कमेटी के पास । जो नई कमेटी मुकर्रर होगी मैं नही जानता कि उसको क्या पता होगा । उसके दिमाग में यह कैसे आयेगा कि किस शख्स का कटीन्यूएन्स यूनीवर्सिटी के लिये डेटरीमेंटल होगा । continuance in office is detrimental to the interests of the college. इस कमेटी मे चूकि पुराने आदमी एक भी नही होगे तो नये आदमियों को सुनी सुनाई बाते ही मालूम होगी । उनको कालिज का कोई तजर्बा नही होगा । तो वे सिर्फ सुनी हुई बातो पर ही अमल करेंगे । मुझे इस बात पर भी कोई ऐतराज नही है । मुझे नहीं मालूम कि य जो ९ मेम्बर होंगे उनके पास सही नतायज पर पहुचने के लिये क्या जराय होंगे । मैं यह पाता हूं कि यहां पर जो एक

कंसीडरेशन रखा गया है वह यह है .
continuance in office of any person is detrimental to the interests of the University.
जितना पास्ट कंडक्ट किसी प्रोफसर या लेक्चरर या प्रिंसिपल का है जिसकी तफसील मुफस्सिल में इस किताब में दी हुई है उनको देखने से तो यह मालूम होता है कि इन उस्तादो ने अपने फर्ज मंसबी को छोड कर लडको को इनडिसिप्लिन सिखाया । यह देखकर शर्म आती है । जो चीजे लिखी है उनसे मालूम होता है कि जिन अशखास ने इस यूनीवर्सिटी का सत्यानाश कर दिया वे सख्त सजा के मस्तहिब है । लेकिन अगर एग्जीक्यटिव काउंसल यह समझती है कि उसका रहना डेटरीमेंटल नही तो उसको रखा जा सकता है । यह तो पास्ट एक्शन की कोई सजा नही हुई । इसमे आइडिया तो यह रखा गया है कि आया उसका कंटीन्यूएंस यूनीवर्सिटी के लिये डेटरीमेंटल है या नही । अगर वह शख्स आज प्रायश्चित कर लेता है और दस आदमी उसको मजूर कर लेते है तो कहा जायेगा कि उसका कंटीन्यूएंस डेटरीमेंटल नही है । मै अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि इतनी सीरियस बिना के वास्ते सिर्फ इतना रखना कि उसका रखना डटरीमेंटल है या नही काफी नही है, और वह भी किस तरह,
If the Executive Council has reason to believe मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि यह रीजन टू बिलीव क्या है । इसके मानी कुछ नही है । एक मामूली दफा ३२५ के केस में जो कि कागनिजेबिल है, जैसा कि जनाब वाला को बखूबी मालूम है, शहादत इकट्ठी करनी होती है । उसके बाद जो चार्ज बनता है वह उन स्टेटमेंट्स के बेसिस पर होता है जो कि लिये गये होते है और फिर उस शख्स से कहा जाता है कि तुम्हारे खिलाफ यह चार्ज है तुम क्या कहना चाहते हो । इस बिल के अन्दर कोई इस तरह का इन्दराज नही है कि किस तरह से उन लोगो को बुला के शहादत इकट्ठी की जायेगी, अगर उनको कुछ नही बतलाया जायेगा और उनको मौका नही दिया जायेगा तो वे क्या प्लीड करेंगे । इसके अन्दर यह इदराज नही है कि वह स्टेटमेंट कहा से आयेंगे, क्या वे स्टेटमेंट ओथ पर होंगे या बगैर ओथ के होगे । यह सिर्फ उन ६ आदमियो के रीजन टू बिलीव होने से ही होगा या उसके बैक पर कोई शहादत भी होगी । यह इसमें दर्ज नही है । क्या उन ६ आदमियो का सिर्फ यह लिख देना काफी होगा कि उनको रीजन टू बिलीव है ।

अभी मेरे एक दोस्त ने पीछे से कहा है कि वाइसचासलर साहब जो चाहेग वह करेगे, लेकिन मैं इसको मानने के लिये तैयार नही हू कि कोई भी वाइसचासलर साहब ऐसा नही करेगें । मै उनसे वाकिफ नही हू लेकिन मै यह समझता हू कि कोई भी वाइसचासलर अपने आपको इतना डिमीन नही करेगा जो मुखालिफ पार्टी वाले है उनसे बदला ले । मै समझता हू कि उसकी यही एचीव्यूड होगी कि जो चीज यूनीवर्सिटी के फायदे मे है उसे किया जाये । मै अदब से अर्ज करूगा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे मे फरमाया है मै उसकी दाद देता हू । मेरा फीलिंग यह है कि यूनिवर्सिटी मे तीन चार पार्टीज है । मै हरगिज यह मानने को तैयार नही हू कि एक हाथ से ताली बज सकती है ।

इन तीनो चारो पार्टियो के अपने अपने अफआल होगे, जो कि एक दूसरे के खिलाफ होगे, हर पार्टी मे अच्छे आदमी भी होगे और निकम्मे आदमी भी होगे । वहा पर जिस को डामीनेट पार्टी कहा जाता है, जो उस की मुखालिफ तीन चार पार्टिया है, उन के जो खराब आदमी होगे, कौन उन के बारे मे "रीजन टू बिलीव" लायेगा, कौन शिकायत करेगा ? आज हम यूनिवर्सिटी को विद्दतो से पाक करना चाहते है । इसलिये यह निहायत जरूरी है कि चाहे जिस पार्टी का आदमी आये, उस को कुछ न कुछ सजा दी जाये, या उस के साथ ठीक सलूक किया

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

जाय । जिस तरह का कास्टीट्यूशन है, जिस में एक भी ओल्ड एग्जेक्टिव कौंसिल का कौंसिलर नही रहेगा, उस में यह कैसे मुमकिन है कि दूसरी पार्टियो के आदमियो के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो सके ।

यह कोई ताज्जुब की बात नही है कि हमारे वाइसचासलर पर इतने हमले किये जाते हैं । मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब की मैन्टेलिटी को समझता हू । वह नही चाहते कि एक ऐसे आदमी को, जो कि अच्छा काम करने वाला है, सिर्फ लोगो के कहने से या कीचड उछालने से बेजा तौर पर सजा दी जाये । मैं उन के इस ख्याल को पूरी तरह एप्रिशियेट करता हू । लेकिन उस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि जो शख्स इतनी पोजीशन का मालिक है, उस को खुद चाहिये कि अपनी खाल बचाने के लिये नही, बल्कि इस नीयत से कि यह मामला खुश-उसलूबी से तय हो जाय, वह इस्तीफा दे दे और इस्तीफे पर इनसिस्ट करे और कम से कम उस जगह से हट जाये । मैं ने कल आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब की तकरीर सुनी । उन्होने फरमाया कि इसमें यह भी प्राविजन है कि वाइस-चांसलर, प्रो-वाइसचासलर, किसी भी शख्स के बरखिलाफ स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी में मामला जा सकता है । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि मैं नही चाहता कि वाइस चासलर को, जिस को कि वह बेकसूर समझते है और जिसकी उन्होने दुरुस्त तौर पर इतनी तारीफ की है, इस बात के लिये मजबूर किया जाये कि वह दूसरे लोगो की तरह स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी के सामने खडा हो और उस के खिलाफ एविडेंस आये । जरूरत इस बात की है कि पेश्तर इस के कि स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी बैठे, हमारे वाइस चासलर को पीस के इन्ट्रेस्ट में, यूनिवर्सिटी के इन्ट्रेस्ट मे, फौरन इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये और उस कमेटी के काम मे हिस्सा नही लेना चाहिये, वर्ना हर वह शख्स, जिस के खिलाफ एलीगेशन्ज होगी, जिस के खिलाफ़ गवाही होगी, यह समझेगा कि वाइस चांसलर की आवाज बोल रही है और वह मेरे खिलाफ है । इस तरह का एटमास्फियर इस कमेटी में, या और किसी कमेटी मे, हरगिज नही होना चाहिये, बल्कि उस मे एक ऐसा आबजेक्टिव एटमास्फियर होना चाहिये, जिस मे पर्सनल प्रिक या पर्सनल ग्रीवेंस न रहे। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि इस कमेटी मे तीनो आदमी इस किस्म के होते, जिन पर पूरा विश्वास होता । वे लोग काम कैसे करेगे ? यह बात अभी तक मेरे दिमाग मे नही आई है । जब तक आप इस को दुरुस्त नही कर देते, "रीजन टु बिलीव" को न समझाये, यह न बताये कि किस तरह से एविडेंस आयेगा, तब तक मैं इस को समझने से मजबूर हू कि किस तरह वह मतलब पूरा हो सकता है, जिस को कि हम चाहते हैं । मैं नही चाहता कि किसी को सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाये कि तुम्हारा रहना "डेट्रिमेंटल टु इंट्रेस्ट' नही है । मैं चाहता हू कि जिन लोगो ने इतने नौजवानो को गुमराह किया है और पूरी तरह से अपना फर्ज अदा नही किया है, उन के खिलाफ इस मे भी ज्यादा ड्रास्टिक स्टेप्स लिये जाते । डा० श्रीमाली ने जो स्टेप्स लिये है, उन के लिये मैं उन की दाद देता हू । उन्होने वह हिम्मत दिखाई है, जो कि किसी ने इस मिनिस्टरी में नही दिखाई थी ।

जहा तक आर्डिनेस जारी करने का ताल्लुक है, मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि कास्टीच्यूशन का आर्टिकल १२३ यह नही कहता कि सिर्फ इमरजेंसी के वक्त आर्डिनेस जारी किया जाये । अगर आर्डिनेस जारी कर दिया गया है, तो कोई आसमान नही गिर पडा, कोई गजब नही आ गया । मैं आर्डिनेस के खिलाफ नही हू । मैं यह अर्ज

करना चाहता हू कि अगर किसी खराब हालत को दुरुस्त करने के लिये स्टैप लिया जाये, तो हर राइट-माइंडिड आदमी को उस को अपरूव करना चाहिये, लेकिन मैं नही समझता कि इस प्राविजन से वह मंतलब पूरा हो सकेगा या नही, जिस को आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब दिल मे चाहते हैं । मैं देखता हू कि इस मे किसी तरह की सजा का प्राविजन नही है कि आईन्दा तुम को नौकरी नही देगे, किसी तरह का नुक्सान पहुचायेगे, यह पबलिसाइज करेगे कि तुम्हारा यह कुसूर है । इस किस्म की कोई सजा इस मे दर्ज नही है ।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि जिन के नाम दर्ज है, वे सरवेंट्स है--चाहे वे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव हो या यूनिवर्सिटी के हो, लेकिन उन लडको का जिक्र नही है, जिन के बारे मे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मे इतना कुछ कहा गया है । मैं लडको के खिलाफ नही हू । मैं समझता हू कि कालेज के दस हजार तालिब-इल्म हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवान है । लेकिन उन लडको की उस रिपोर्ट मे इतनी "तारीफ" की गई है । कहा गया है कि पैंतीस बरस का एक लडका इतने अरसे मे वहा रहता है । अगर एक ही होता, तो मैं माइड न करता और समझता कि वह एक्सेप्शन है, लेकिन उन्होने लिखा है कि ऐसे बहुत से लडके वहा है । वे क्या करते है ? वे छोटे लडको पर डामीनेट करते है । मैं इस के मायने समझता हू । इस के बहुत सिनिस्टर मायने है । किस तरह की उन की हालत होगी? जिन लडको के बरखिलाफ बहुत से इल्जामात है, जिन को निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये था, उन के लिये इस मे कोई प्राविजन नहीं है । जिस ड्रास्टिक एक्शन की इतनी बुराई की गई है, उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि चन्द उस्तादो, चन्द लेक्चरार्ज को वहा से हटा दिया जायेगा, या, अगर प्रोफेसर रगा की तजवीज को माना जाये, तो बडों बड़ों को दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज में जगह दे दी जायेगी । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी मे जा कर वे इस से भी ज्यादा खराबी करेगे ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वह प्लेग का कीडा होगा ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : बड़े मुलायम दिल से मेरे दोस्त कहते है कि इस तरह अमल करने से वहा बिटरनैस बढ जायेगी । मैं बडे जोर से कहना चाहता हू कि अगर उन लोगो को सजा भी दी जाये और उन को कैद की सजा दी जाये तो मुझे निहायत खुशी होगी । यनिवर्सिटी की रिपोर्ट मे जिन अफआल का जिक्र किया गया है, वे हमारे डूब मरने के लिय काफी है । मैं इस को बर्दाश्त नही कर सकता कि यह गवर्नमेंट ३ करोड रुपया पाच बरस मे लडको मे इन्डिसिप्लिन फैलाने के लिये उन का मारेल कैरेक्टर गिराने के लिये खर्च करे और उन के अच्छे खाने-पीने का मुनासिब इन्तजाम न किया जाये, जिस से उन के जिस्म बन सके, और वे पढ सके । इस रिपोर्ट से तो यह जाहिर है कि वहा पर एनार्की फैली हुई है । मालवीय जी ने कहा कि ये आइसोलेटिड केसिज है, वहा इतनी खराबी नही है । अगर यह ठीक है, तो पोजीशन तसल्लीबख्श है लेकिन अगर रिपोर्ट के अलफाज और उन के मायनो को देखा जाये, तो, जैसा कि कल बहन श्रीमती उमा नेहरू ने कहा, बेहतर है कि यूनिवर्सिटी खत्म हो जाये, बन्द हो जाये, लडके अनपढ रह जाये --यह लाख दर्जे बेहतर है बमुकाबले इसके कि लडको को इस तरह का सबक दिया जाये कि देश मे एनार्की फैल जाये ।

पंडित गोविन्द मालवीय (सुलतानपुर) मेरी अर्ज है कि और कोई जाये न जाये, आप मेरे साथ चले और देखे कि वहा क्या हो रहा है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : यह जो प्राविजन है, वह काफी नहीं है । इस में कमी मालूम होती है । इस प्राविजन को बेहतर बनाया जाये या गवर्नमेंट अपने पास आईन्दा रूल बनाने की पावर रखे, ताकि यह प्राविजन सक्सेसफुल हो सके । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह प्राविजन न हो । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस से बहुत ड्रास्टिक स्टैप लिया जाना चाहिये था, बमुकाबला उस के जो कि श्रीमाली साहब ने लिया है । लेकिन जो कुछ उन्होंने किया है, उसके लिये हम मशकूर है । आखिर सात बरस में इस मिनिस्ट्री मे एक शख्स तो निकला, जिस ने अपने फर्ज को सम्भाला, वर्ना गवर्नमेंट के एजूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री की जो कायंवाहियां हैं, वे इस कद्र नाकिस और सख्त है कि हम जितने भी शरमिन्दा हों, उतना थोड़ा है । जिस डिपार्टमेंट को हम देखते है, उस में यही पोल पड़ी है । शुक्र है कि एक एक्सेप्शन नजर आई । यह एक्शन बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी के खिलाफ नही है, लडकों मे इनडिसिप्लिन के बरखिलाफ है, देश में चल रही एनार्की की मूवमेंट के खिलाफ है। इस एक्शन को ज्यादा स्ट्रिक्ट होना चाहिये, इस एक्शन को पुरमानी होना चाहिये, इस एक्शन से रिजल्ट निकलने चाहियें । इस तरह के प्राविजन मे कोई रिजल्ट नही निकलेंगे । मालूम होता कि यह महज आई-वाश है और उस से कोई नतीजा नही निकलेगा ।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : आज सब हिन्दुस्तानी बोल रहे है, इसलिये मैं भी हिन्दुस्तानी में कुछ अलफाज कहूंगा । मेरा हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी से बहुत पुराना सम्बन्ध है । जब पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय इस यूनिवर्सिटी को बनाना चाहते थे, तो वह मुझे नीले नीले नक्शे दिखाया करते थे । कुछ थोड़ा बहुत पैसा भी मै ने पेश किया था । मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि हमारे मित्र ख्वामख्वाह एक कुटुम्ब के मामलों में—यह हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी एक कुटुम्ब है—दखल-अंदाजी कर रहे हैं । अगर कोई किसी मियां-बीवी के झगड़े में दखल-अंदाजी करे, तो लड़ाई और ज्यादा हो जाती है । आप जानते हैं कि एक यूनिवर्सिटी में चार ताकतें—चार-शक्तियां—होती है । एक तो वह ताकत है जिन्होंने पैसा दिया, जिन को डोनर्ज कहा जाता है । एक उन की ताकत है, जो वहां के प्रोफेसर्ज है, टीचर्स हैं, जो वहां पढ़ाते हैं । एक उनकी ताकत है जो कि वहां पर रहते है, स्टूडेंट पढ़ते है, और उनके गार्डियन है । मेरा यह कहना है कि बजाय इसके कि हम उन के लिये कोई कानून बनायें, कायदे कानन बनायें और दखल-अंदाजी करें, ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि हम यूनिवर्सिटी को स्वयं मौका दें कि वह अपना इंतिजाम आप करे । मैं समझता हूं कि आप में से बहुत से लोग यह मानेंगे कि वहां जो बडे बडे प्रोफेसर है, वहां पर जो बड़े बडे लोग पढ़ाने वाले है उन मे शायद ज्यादा हमारे यहां इस हाउस में प्रोफेसर नही होंगे । हम उनको रास्ता दिखाना चाहते है और उनको मौका नहीं देना चाहते कि वे अपना रास्ता आप निकाले । श्रीमाली साहब बहुत समझदार और होशियार होंगे, मगर शायद वह प्रोफेसरों से कुछ कम ही होंगे, ऐसा मेरा अनुमान है । मेरा कहने का मतलब केवल यह है कि हमको चारों शक्तियों को समझ कर उनको मौका देना चाहिये . . . . .

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: How far is it fair to compare a Minister with them, and to say that he is of less calibre? That is not fair. This should not be allowed to go on the record.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Such general observations need not be allowed.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : चारों शक्तियों को समझकर उनको मौका दिया जाना चाहिये कि प्रोफेसर्स के प्रतिनिधि, गार्डियंस के प्रतिनिधि, डोनर्स के प्रतिनिधि . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह जो विषय विचाराधीन है, उससे बहुत दूर जा रहे हैं। अब हम बहुत आगे आ चुके हैं।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : असल में बात यह है कि सभी बातों को मैंने सुना है और मुझे कुछ अधिक नहीं कहना है। मैं केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि यूनिवर्सिटी के कार्य में हस्तक्षेप करने का आपको अधिकार नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि local liberty but all unity in Federation यह हमारा प्रिंसिपल है, यह हमारा सिद्धांत है। आप लोगों को मालूम है कि मेरा भी एक छोटा सा कालेज है। मैं वहां यह देखता हूं कि सरकार जितना हस्तक्षेप करती है उतना ही हमारा इंतिजाम खराब होना है

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि आप मेहरबानी करके यूनिवर्सिटी के बिल को वापस ले लें और यूनिवर्सिटी को अधिकार दें कि वह अपना बिल आप बना ले और जिस तरह वह मुनासिब समझे यूनिवर्सिटी को चलाये।

Shri Supakar: I have two amendments. The first one is with regard to the election of Members of Parliament as it used to be before, namely, two representatives from the Lok Sabha and one representative from the Rajya Sabha should be elected to the court. Now, it was stated by the hon. Minister, when he was discussing the Bill today, that this matter was raised in the Select Committee and that it was thought that since the Speaker of the Lok Sabha has nominated the very same persons who were elected by the Lok Sabha earlier and whose terms of office have not expired, and since the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha also nominated one Member who has previously been elected from the Rajya Sabha, it was not necessary to provide representation by election from the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha respectively.

I may humbly submit that though it is stated in the explanation that this Bill is going to be a temporary enactment, we are not sure when this Bill is to be replaced by an Act of a permanent nature. It is just possible that it may not be convenient or possible for the Government to come forward with another Bill in the near future especially if the conditions of the university do not improve to the satisfaction of the Government.

Now, there is nothing to prevent this House from electing the same hon. Members who had been elected *previously and who were nominated* by the Speaker for the interim period when the ordinance was in force. Therefore, I suggest that to maintain the status and proper dignity of this House, it should be provided that for the period during which this temporary Act is to be enforced, we should provide for representation by election. But there is nothing to prevent this House from electing the same persons whose terms have not expired and who have been nominated by the Speaker during the interim period.

The next amendment of mine provides as follows:

> "Provided that out of the twenty-nine persons nominated, four persons at least shall be from amongst the donors and five persons at least shall be persons who represent respectively the Hindu, the Buddhist, the Sikh and the Jain culture and learning."

I have moved this amendment not with any sectarian or secular motive. It is intended that the ancient culture of our land, the culture of the Hindus, the Buddhists, the Sikhs and the Jains should be specially developed in this unique university. All along since the inception of the university, the donors have got representation in the board of the university. I for one do not believe that the history of India began in the year 1947. I feel very strongly that we have not been able to promote the ancient culture and

[Shri Supakar]

learning of our land as much as we should and could do.

I shall give two illustrations to show what little we have done and how few of us have devoted our mind to the great task of rediscovery of India. We all know that when we go to visit the Qutab Minar, we find that there is an iron pillar which is immune to rust and weather conditions. People from all countries through the ages have admired this superb piece of our ancient metallurgical science. But I would ask the hon. Minister, have we done anything to know the reason how it is possible? Have we undertaken any sort of research in having iron and steel which is immune to rust? If we could do anything to rediscover that process, I would submit most humbly that we could show to the world that ancient Indian science could teach us something.

I will give another small instance. Many people go for a picnic to Jantar Mantar. But if any of us were asked as to what is the special significance of that, I do not think any of us could give any idea.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How are they connected with this amendment?

Shri Supakar: They are connected with ancient Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh and Jain culture. These things need rediscovery. Have we any forum where these things could be done? So, it is necessary that so far as this university is concerned, we should have persons who can give a directive to inspire the teachers and the students to know and rediscover these things. That has not been done so far. We know that we derive our inspiration, so far as our own culture is concerned, from English and other European authors like Max Mullar. But we ourselves have done not much in this direction. It was the original idea that this Hindu University should co-ordinate and collate all that is necessary and desirable in knowing our ancient tradition, philosophy, science, religion, astronomy and all branches of culture and learning.

Therefore, it is necessary to provide that out of the 29 persons nominated, five persons at least should represent culture and learning, as I have said in my amendment. Of course, there is nothing communalistic in this, because persons nominated to the university do not go there to work for themselves or for their particular community. They will be going there to improve the cultural standard of the university. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in this amendment and I hope that it will be accepted by the House.

श्रीमती जयाबन शाह (गिरनार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के बारे में बहुत बहस हो रही है । इस हाउस में भी हो रही है और बाहर भी । बिल का प्रकार ऐसा है कि इस में लोगों को बहुत दिलचस्पी है । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि सब के दिल में यह बात है कि अगर यह बिल, जिस प्रकार में वह है, यहां न आया होता तो ठीक होता । लेकिन जब हम जानते हैं कि परिस्थितिवश सरकार को इस प्रकार के बिल को लाने का फर्ज पूरा करना पड़ रहा है तब मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यहां पर इतनी लम्बी चौड़ी बात चीत करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । जब स्थायी बिल यहां पर आयेगा उस समय हम ज्यादा गौर करेंगे और जो कुछ हमें कहना है वह कहेंगे ।

कितने ही लोगों ने यहां पर कहा है कि यूनिवर्सिटी की अटानामी और डेमोक्रेसी को छीना जा रहा है । मुझे भी इस बात पर ऐतराज है । मगर अटानामी और डिमोक्रेसी के माने क्या है ? भले ही कोई चीज जन-कल्याण के लिये हो लेकिन अगर उस से जब कोई लाभ नहीं होता तो सिर्फ अटानमी और डिमोक्रेसी को हाथ में ले कर बैठने से क्या फायदा ? आज हमारे देश में ऐसी हालत है,

ऐसी परिस्थिति है तो भी हम अटानामी और डिमोक्रेसी के नाम पर अपनी आखें बन्द करने के बैठे रहें, और जो कुछ चलता है उसे बरदाश्त करते रहें, तो मैं समझती हूं, कि वह हमारे देश को बड़ा नुकसान पहुंचायेगा।

कितने ही मैम्बरों ने यह भी शिकायत की है कि आज जो हालत बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की है वह बहुत सी दूसरी जगहों पर भी है। मैं उन के साथ सहमत हूं। मैंने भी कभी कभी ऐसा हाल सुना है। लेकिन मैं समझती हूं कि ऐसी हालत में गवर्नमेंट को इंटरफियर करने का अधिकार और उस का जस्टिफिकेशन ज्यादा रहता है। आज हमारी सारी की सारी शिक्षा प्रणाली जो चल रही है उस का कैसा परिणाम होगा, उस का प्रत्यक्ष नग्न दर्शन हमें यहां मिलता है। जिन उच्च उद्देश्यों और भारतीय संस्कारों को साथ में ले कर इस यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना हुई थी, उस का यह हाल है तो हमारे आंसू ज्यादा खुलने चाहियें और जहां ऐसी परिस्थिति विद्यमान है उस की ओर देखना हमारा फर्ज हो जाता है क्योंकि हम लोगों की ओर से यहां बैठे हैं और गवर्नमेंट भी लोगों की ओर से काम करती है। इस लिये गवर्नमेंट जो कुछ करती है उस के बारे में हम शिकायत करें तो वह मुनासिब नहीं है। आज गवर्नमेंट ने जो कदम उठाये हैं वे बहुत भारी हैं। मगर मैं समझती हूं कि आज की हालत में उस से कुछ ज्यादा बिगड़ने वाला नहीं है। जो कुछ भी बिगड़ने वाला था वह पहले ही बिगड़ चुका है। दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी वालों को इस से सबक लेना चाहिये। यहां पर कहा गया कि आखिर अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में भी ऐसा चलता है, वैसा चलता है। मुझे वहां की हालत मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन अगर वहां भी ऐसा ही चलता है तो हम देखेंगे कि जो हालत बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की हुई वही वहां भी हो सकती है। अगर इस को देखते हुए हम अटानामी के नाम पर, डिमोक्रेसी के नाम पर चुपके बैठे रहेंगे तो वह हमारा धर्म नहीं होगा।

यहां पर जब यह बिल आया है और हम यहां बातें कर रहे हैं तो ज्यादातर हम अपने देश की हायर ऐजूकेशन की परम्परा को सामने रख रहे हैं। हमारे देश में जो शिक्षा प्रणाली हमारी गवर्नमेंट चलाती है उस में हायर एजूकेशन के बारे में हमारी शिक्षा संस्थाओं का ढांचा आजकल कारखानों जैसा बन गया है। इस पर हमें ज्यादा गौर करने की जरूरत है। जिस प्रकार आजकल कारखानों में मजदूरों की यूनियन्स होती हैं, वैसे ही आजकल हमारी शिक्षा संस्थाओं में हो रहा है। चाहे शिक्षक हों, चाहे प्रोफेसर हों, वह भी अपनी यूनियन्स बनाते हैं। उन को कोई रिकगनाइज करे या न करे, मगर उन के संगठन बनते जाते हैं। मजदूरों की यूनियन्स की ही तरह वे लोग अपनी डिमान्डस पेश करते हैं, इसलिये जो विद्यार्थी उन के साथ हैं उन के माइन्ड्स भी उसी तरह के बन गये हैं। सब को शिक्षा पाने का अधिकार है, हम ने यह मान भी लिया है कि हर एक को शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिये, लेकिन विद्यार्थी इससे भी आगे बढ़ कर कहते हैं कि हम फीस देते हैं और इसलिये शिक्षा संस्था पर पूरा पूरा हमारा अधिकार है। शिक्षक हैं विद्यार्थी हैं सब लोग अपने अधिकारों पर बल देते रहते हैं। जब वह मिलते जुलते हैं और उन की बातें होती हैं तो इस प्रकार की ही बातें होती हैं। उस में शिक्षा की बातें कम होती हैं, कारखाने के मजदूरों की तरह बहसें होती हैं, विद्यार्थियों की यूनियन्स हैं, शिक्षकों की यूनियन्स हैं, आजकल शिक्षा संस्थाओं में यह हाल है। इसलिये मैं अपने ऐजूकेशन मिनिस्टर से यह प्रार्थना करूंगी कि अगर हम इस बारे में नहीं सोचेंगे तो जो हाल बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी का हुआ वही जो देश की सारी की सारी यूनिवर्सिटियों हैं उन में भी होगा, थोड़ा बहुत तो आज भी है ही, मगर आगे और ज्यादा परिमाण में होगा। हम लोग ऐसा मानते हैं कि शिक्षा पाने से, विद्या के पाने से मनुष्य ज्यादा नम्र, ज्यादा विनयशील, ज्यादा चरित्रवान् और ज्यादा

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

देशप्रेमी और कर्तव्य पालक बनता है और बनना चाहिये । अच्छी शिक्षा में ऐसी बातें होनी चाहियें । लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि आज हमारे विद्यार्थियों के मन दूसरी दिशा में चलते हैं और इसलिये मैं फिर अपने शिक्षा मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के ऊपर विचार करने का जो मौका आया है उस से हमारी अपनी आखें भी खुलनी चाहिये । अगर ऐसी ही शिक्षा हम देते रहेंगे, ऐसे ही कल कारखाने की तरह से हमारे शिक्षा केन्द्र चलते रहेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी कल्याण नहीं होगा । इस से जो हमारे यूथ हैं, जो युवक हैं, उन के दिल में कोई देशप्रेम नहीं बढ़ेगा, इस से तो नुकसान ही होगा । हमें इस बात को समय निकल जाने से पहिले ही समझ लेना चाहिये ।

मैं समझती हूं कि इस बिल के लाने में सरकार को कोई खुशी नहीं है ।

परिस्थितियों के वश हो कर उन्हें लेनी पड़ी है । मैं भी किसी भी यूनिवर्सिटी की आटोनमी को छीन लेने के बिल्कुल खिलाफ हूं । मगर बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी को हम बहुत रिसपैक्ट करते हैं और जो उस का पुराना गौरवपूर्ण इतिहास रहा है उस को देख कर हम गर्व अनुभव करते हैं और हम सब लोग दिल में यह चाहते हैं कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की जो पुरानी हालत थी उसे हम फिर वापिस ले आयें । गवर्नमेंट ने इस के लिये जो यह बिल पेश किया है मैं उस का पूरा समर्थन करते हुए यह प्रार्थना करती हूं कि इस बिल को जल्दी से जल्दी हटा कर इस की जगह एक परमानेन्ट बिल शीघ्रातिशीघ्र लाया जाय ।

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have already answered many of the points which have been raised in the course of the discussion, and I do not like to bore the House again by going over the points raised in the minutes of dissent. I would, however, like to touch a few points.

One hon. Member desired that a time should be fixed by which the new measure should be brought forward. In a matter like this, though it may be our constant endeavour to bring forward the comprehensive measure as quickly as possible, I cannot give a definite assurance with regard to time-limit. It may be six months or even twelve months. As I explained, we will have to consult the various bodies and various Universities. The University Grants Commission will have to be consulted. Since the Mudaliar Committee has raised certain points with regard to State Governments, they will also have to be consulted. Unless all these consultations have taken place it is not possible to bring a comprehensive measure. I will only give this much of assurance that as early as possible it will be our earnest endeavour to bring forward this comprehensive measure.

I think my hon. friend, Shri Kar, suggested that teaching staff should not be associated with the Selection Committee. I have already explained that our endeavour has been to disturb the various bodies as less as possible This question was considered in the Select Committee also and they laid down certain procedure with regard to the Selection Committee, which is more or less on the same lines on which the Selection Committees were composed before the promulgation of the Ordinance. Now I would like to submit most humbly to this House that I should not like to see that the Selection Committees, where the selection of the teachers and the professors are being made, should be completely dissociated with the teaching staff. It is true that there have been complaints about the University. But we do not think that there is nobody in the University, or that there is nobody in the whole world, who can guide us in selecting the staff, and so the bringing in of such a provision would be too drastic a step. The Visitor had appointed the Executive Committee. Now to say that these Executive Committee mem-

bers should not go to the Selection Committee would amount to indirectly questioning their own *bona fides*.

Now a question has been raised about the Reviewing Committee. I am glad, my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta is also here. I would like to submit—and I hope the House will believe me when I say that—that during the last few days I have passed through mental agony. During the last three decades I have spent all my life with students and teachers Having been a teacher all along my life, it is not a very pleasant thing for me, as the Minister of Education, to appoint a Reviewing Committee, which should examine the conduct of the teachers in the University.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Then why appoint it?

Dr K. L Shrimali: I will answer my hon. friend, Professor Sharma later.

It is a painful task But, however unpleasant the task may be, if the task has to be done, we must do it And it is in that spirit that I have undertaken this responsibility

A certain situation arose in the University Years after years we find that there is intransigence of certain groups inside the University, who were not prepared to carry on the responsibilities which were laid down by the society Now, what are we to do? Vice-Chancellor after Vice-Chancellor left the University in sheer disgust. The other alternative is that we should allow the things to drift and Government should do nothing with regard to the reconstruction of university education. Several times hon. Members have raised here the question that Government had done very little with regard to the reconstruction of education. Now, here some action has been taken and then we begin to question the rightness of that action. I would like to submit that however unpleasant this task may be it has to be gone through in the interest of the University. There is no other way in which this situation can be faced.

A question was raised with regard to the election of hon. Members of Parliament. I said yesterday also that I have very little objection on this point, but I have requested the House not to press this point too far. The reason is the whole principle of nomination with regard to this emergent measure and the Speaker and the Chairman of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha have taken care that only those persons are nominated who were elected by this House and therefore I would request the House not to press that point too far and disturb the Select Committee's report.

My hon friend, Shri Braj Raj Singh, I think, spoke in an angry tone

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am sorry if I created that impression.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not want to enter into any heat in regard to this matter, but I would like to repeat that in the University today and for the last several days there have been people who are not connected with the University They have gone there They have addressed meetings. They have incited the students and have made violent speeches I do not think it is proper for me to name them in this House

Some Hon. Members: No, no

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: But I do wish to maintain that people who are not connected with the University in any way have gone and have incited the people to do all kinds of things. Violent speeches have been made inside the campus of the University I have already made an appeal to this House My hon friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, made a proposal that let the political parties keep their hands off

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

the Universities and let us work in the spirit of co-operation and raise the morale of the University. The future of our country depends on the future of our universities and as he rightly pointed out the Banaras Hindu University is at test case. If we can reconstruct the University life in this University, it will have an effect on the other universities in the country also. I would therefore request hon. Members not to press these amendments. This is after all an emergent measure—a short-term measure—and I would come to this House again with a comprehensive measure and they will have full opportunity to express their opinions on that measure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I required to put any particular amendment separately?

Some hon. Members: No

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Yes, the one about the Screening Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the number?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: No. 16.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has moved amendments No. 7, 8, 9 and 19.

Shri Braj Singh: This is with regard to the Reviewing Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may give me the number of that amendment.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is number 13.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"pages 5 and 6 *omit* lines 8 to 39 and 1 to 20 respectively."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the other amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 3,—

for lines 18 to 22, *substitute*—

"(g) three representatives of Parliament; two to be elected by the Lok Sabha in such manner as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha may direct and one to be elected by the Rajya Sabha in such manner as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha may direct;"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3,—

after line 27, *add*—

"Provided that out of the twenty-nine persons nominated, four persons at least shall be from amongst the donors and five persons at least shall be persons who represent respectively the Hindu, the Buddhist, the Sikh and the Jain culture and learning."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3,—

omit lines 12 to 17.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3,—

for lines 18 to 22, *substitute*—

"(g) twelve members of Parliament, eight to be elected by the House of the People from among the members thereof and four to be elected by the Council of States from among the members thereof."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 23,—

for "twenty-nine" . *substitute* "twenty"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3,—

after line 27, *add*—

"(i) one member from each State Legislative Assembly to be elected by the respective State Legislative Assembly."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4,—

for lines 16 to 40, *substitute*—

"appointment for (i) Professor, (ii) Reader or Lecturer, (iii) Registrar shall consist of five experts nominated by the visitor. No member of the Executive Council shall be a member of the Selection Committee."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3,—

after line 27, *add*—

"Provided that no member of Parliament shall be nominated under this clause by the Visitor."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 28,—

for "seventeen" *substitute* "eighteen'

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5,—

for lines 32 to 34, *substitute*—

"(a) two persons who are or have been Judges of a High Court nominated by the Central Government one of whom shall be nominated to be the Chairman of the Committee; and"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 35,—

for "two persons" *substitute* "one person"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5,—

(i) line 15, *for* "an" *substitute "the"* and

(ii) lines 18 and 19, *omit* "of the nature referred to in this sub-section"

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 and 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (*Short title*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any amendment to be moved?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which one:

Shri Braj Raj Singh: No. 5.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना अमेंडमेंट नम्बर ५ को मूव करता हूं जो कि इस तरह है ।

That on page 1, *after* line 4, *add*—

"(2) This Act shall remain in force for a period of eight months only from the date of its coming into force."

मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा नहीं कहना है। सिर्फ मैं आप के द्वारा सदन को यह याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि जब प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने पहली मर्तबा यहां इस विषय में भाषण दिया था तो यह आश्वासन दिया था कि हम जो स्थायी कानून बनायेंगे उस में छः से आठ महीने लग सकते हैं। उन्हों ने बड़ी से बड़ी तादाद आठ महीने की बतायी थी । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह चीज कानून की शक्ल ले ले । यह कानन केवल आठ महीने तक ही रहे । अगर आठ महीने के अन्दर सरकार दूसरा कानून नहीं बनाती तो यह कानून न रहे। जब नया कानून बनने जा ही रहा है और जब कि इस तरह का आश्वासन है प्रधान मंत्री महोदय का और शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय भी कहते हैं कि यह काम छः या आठ महीने में हो सकता है तो यह अवधि निश्चित हो जानी चाहिये । क्योंकि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी कहा है कि चार महीने और ज्यादा लग सकते हैं, १२ महीने हो सकते हैं, इधर से कहा गया कि ६ साल हो सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि निश्चित तौर से यह तै कर दिया जाय कि यह नया कानून आठ महीने से आगे जाने वाला नहीं है, आठ महीने के अन्दर ही बन जायेगा । यदि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन दें कि ८ महीने में इस काम को पूरा कर सकेंगे तो मैं यह सोचूंगा कि इस अमेंडमेंट को ज्यादा प्रेस न किया जाये लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि वह इस के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं क्योंकि उन्हों ने फरमाया है कि यह मुश्किल मामला है, पता नहीं कि क्या क्या कठिनाई सामने आये, और यह काम आठ महीने में न हो सके । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाये । अगर आप सीमा निश्चित कर देंगे तो सरकार इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेगी और इस समय के अन्दर इस काम को कर डालेगी ।

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय के आश्वसान को पूरा करने के लिये इस अमेंडमेंट को स्वीकार कर लें ।

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member has said that the hon. Prime Minister has given an assurance. I will read the statement which he made on the floor of the House:

"And what had been done, it should be remembered, is a temporary expedient to pass over a provisional period, so that this House may consider the matter fully and amend the old Act in such manner as it wishes, and then it may go on. So this is a temporary expedient to cover this hiatus. I do not know how long it will last. It may last a year; it may last six months; it may last eight months, that is, till the framing of the new Bill or the new Amending Bill."

I have already given an assurance to the House and it will be my earnest endeavour to bring about a comprehensive measure as quickly as possible. Under the circumstances I cannot say anything more and I will request the hon. Member not to press his amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That on page 1, *after* line 4, *add*—

"(2) This Act shall remain in force for a period of eight months only from the date of its coming into force."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 1 was added to the Bill

The Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill

Dr. K L. Shrimali: Sir, I beg to move

That the Bill be passed

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Motion moved

"That the Bill be passed"

Hon Members will remember that by 4 O'clock we will have to conclude This was decided by the House, not by me

Pandit K. C Sharma Sir, to my mind, this is a sad day that a measure like this should have been thought necessary to be enacted I appreciate the painful feeling and sorrowful sentiments of my hon friend Pandit Govind Malaviya I am one with him so far as his feelings are concerned But his strenuous advocacy that because the lawyers have gone wrong because the doctors are not doing their duty, because the industrialists are demoralised, therefore, the University has the right to go a bad way is a sort of advocacy

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He did not say that the University has a right to go that way

Pandit Govind Malaviya That is how he has understood it?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: I understand according to my light You need not worry about it This strenuous argument for non-intervention is an advocacy which is archaic and reactionary in conception and would be dangerous in practice I would quote him When the question of origin of appointing a king is discussed in the Mahabharata, it is said when the people are good, no law was necessary, no king existed no government, no rule was necessary and nothing of the sort existed People were extremely good They went about in the jungles, they did their duties scrupulously and everything went on nicely Then, the people got corrupted Brahma was approached and the king was brought in This is the story which relates to the beginning of time in the Mahabharata The world has changed, my friend, the world has changed tremendously Even when the holy waters of the Ganges are taken for the irrigation of the fields When the Ganges canal was first taken, somebody protested and said, Oh, the holy waters being taken away? What for? For raising crops The object of your argument relates to that man alone

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I would request the hon Member to kindly address me

Pandit K. C. Sharma. While appreciating my hon friend's feelings, I want to tell him that he is living in an age which is thousands, hundreds of thousands of years past All these thousands of years, the evolution of man has gone on

Pandit Govind Malaviya: May I submit humbly that the hon Member does not seem to know the facts even about the Ganga water dispute?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Your name does not come in here

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order That is not the way

Pandit K. C. Sharma: I will quote you Here it is

"From that day this party (referring to the teachers party)

[Pandit K. C. Sharma]

has made it its every day determined task to oppose the Vice-Chancellor in every manner possible."

The teacher is an instrument for light and culture. For your information and enlightenment I say, even the wolf does not devour its young ones. It is worse than a wolf, a teacher that would corrupt his young ones. What are you talking about a University which spends crores of rupees, founded by one of the ablest educationists, going the way it is going....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would solicit the attention of the hon. Member that he should address me.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Yes, Sir. I am saying that the University was founded by a very great man and it was founded with a certain objective. That objective was to create a balanced development of the body, mind and the spirit. Pandit Malaviya as I knew him—and I knew quite enough of him—laid stress throughout his life on the development of the spirit. He was a very frail man. But, still he had the courage of a great heroic person a spirit that knew no giving away. He laid stress in laying the foundation of this University on the development of the spirit. Now, as things stand, that objective is not only not fulfilled, but a situation has arisen in which it cannot be fulfilled. You have to improve it. Here may I suggest that this measure, good enough as it is, is not sufficient, unless certain necessary steps are taken.

My suggestions are these. This University is too large a body, too large an institution and it is unscientifically laid out. I suggest that the Sanskrit and Ayurveda colleges should be removed from the campus of the University and they should be located somewhere else, may be under the jurisdiction of the University. Then, a number of very eminent foreign professors should be appointed.

Some Hon. Members: Foreign?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: That may raise the dignity of the institution. In any University worth the name all over the world it is not confined to those nationals only. To limit the temple of learning and culture to certain nationals is wrong in principle. Therefore, I plead that a number of very great professors and eminent scholars from outside India should be appointed. That would raise the moral tone of the University and also its dignity. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; though I am sure the hon. Member can very well look after himself, yet I think that he should be allowed to go on uninterrupted.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: My third suggestion is that the appointment of professors should be made only for five years. After five years, their teaching work and their contribution to literature and science should be judged and then their contract be renewed It is wrong in principle to make permanent appointments in a University. In many Universities this is the rule and this rule is very salutary.

My fourth suggestion is that research work should be developed and adequate arrangements should be made. It is a pity that for the last many years, as you look at the list of great and eminent scholars, the contribution of the Banaras Hindu University is not very complimentary, is not very encouraging. I plead that more money should be allotted to the Banaras Hindu University. It is a great University. I have every respect and very great regard for this University. I plead for more funds. I do not like this solicitation that Rs. 55 lakhs are given to day it is a large sum. This is a University to which crores of rupees should be given. It should be well managed; better staff should be provided for. Knowing full well that men of science and men of letters would

behave better if a law is there to help them, I have every hope that things would not go the way they have gone I have every hope that our teachers and students are not worse off than any of their counterparts in any other country I may say for the information of the House that recently some statistics were taken Students were put questions in India as they were put questions in other countries and the replies that all the students gave were almost the same with regard to ideal of life, as the ones given in any other country So, we are as good or as bad as our counterparts, in other countries whether as citizens, whether as students or whether as professors We are not worse off I am not pessimistic so far as the future of this University is concerned, if we take courage and do the right thing in the right spirit My only concern is that we should take into consideration the future of this great University, allot larger sums and see that things are done in a better way I hope my wishes would be realised I assure Pandit Govind Malaviya that nobody in the House is less painful about the situation, about the shape that things have taken and everybody, every Member of the House is as much solicitous about the future of this great University as he rightly is

Pandit Govind Malaviya: May I request the favour of two minutes, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My difficulty is, now, the hon Members have to blame themselves because they fixed one hour and that is exhausted How can I extend any time now? That is not in my power now

16 hrs

Dr. K L. Shrimali: I do not wish to take any more time of the House I would only like to say just one or two sentences

This University has to play a very important role in our national life We have undertaken big plans and projects, and success of these plans and projects would depend not only on material resources, but more on human resources and human talent, and it is only from the universities that we can get men of leadership, talent character Our country has been fortunate in having great men in the past, and I think we should do everything that is possible to reconstruct this university and other universities, so that the cultural heritage may not be lost

It is in that spirit that I have come before this House

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

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16 02 hrs.

SEA CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to move

> 'That the Bill further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878 be taken into consideration"

This Bill embodies a simple amendment to the Sea Customs Act which seeks to give formal legal authority to a long-established practice in Custom-houses whereunder bonds are accepted from importers and exporters for the fulfilment of certain conditions imposed by law for allowing the import or export of goods For example, section 17 of the Tea Act provides that no tea shall be exported unless covered by a licence issued by or on behalf of the Tea Board Section 18 of the same Act also provides that no consignment of tea or tea-seed shall be shipped until the owner has delivered to the Customs Collector a valid export licence or a valid permit for the export of the tea It, therefore, follows that if an exporter is unable

[Dr B Gopala Reddi]

to produce the requisite licence at the time of export, as frequently happens, for reasons beyond his control, the consignment would have to be shut out In order however to avoid delay and inconvenience to the trade, customs authorities have been allowing shipment in such case, subject to the exporters executing a bond to comply with the requirements of law and to produce licence or permit within a time specified in the bond Other examples could be cited too For instance, where an importer has an import licence, but is unable to produce it immediately for any reason, the customs authorities, in practice agree to release the goods against a bond whereby the importer undertakes, on pain of a penalty in default to furnish the requisite licence within a specified period

Now, strictly, under the Sea Customs Act itself, there is no provision in cases of the kind mentioned by me for relaxation either generally or specially, of requirements enjoined by law It is, of course, possible to argue that such procedural adjustments and relaxations designed to prevent inconvenience to the trade, fall within the legitimate discretion of the executive, and the present practice could be defended on that ground However as doubts have been expressed about the strict legality of the existing practice, its long-established character notwithstanding it is proposed to introduce a section in the Act specifically permitting the taking of bonds by the customs authorities for waiving or relaxing in appropriate cases subject to the fulfilment of obligations later on, any requirement imposed under the law

It is hardly necessary for me to stress the need for continuing to give the existing facilities to the trade in this regard It will be recognised on all hands that any unnecessary holdup by the Customs of goods imported or in the process of being exported causes inconvenience all round In respect of imported goods, it leads to avoidable congestion in wharves, which are already subjected to severe pressure in respect of transit and warehouse accommodation, it retards our development programme by holding up raw material and capital goods needed by our industries and creates scarcity conditions in the market by holding up the already attenuated supply of consumer goods coming into the country in present conditions In respect of goods for export, any obstacle to speedy customs clearance interferes with our export drive and has a direct adverse effect on our foreign exchange earnings

I hope I have said enough to convince hon Members of the need for this Bill, and that they will have no hesitation in supporting the Bill

Mr Deputy-Speaker Motion moved

> "That the Bill further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, be taken into consideration"

Shri V P Nayar (Quilon) I am sorry that the hon Minister when he was ending up his speech, expressed the hope that this Bill should receive the support of all Members I went through the provisions of the Bill, and I could not escape the feeling that the Bill is perhaps as much dangerous as the hon Minister is innocent of its mischief The hon Minister says that by this Bill they are only regularising or giving legal recognition to, a practice which was obtaining continuously for a period of time I do not agree that in such a case, the provisions as they are embodied ought to have been embodied in the manner in which we find them

Sir, you know there is a distinction between a proviso and a saving clause I could have understood if it was provided by a proviso, because the consensus of judicial opinion in such matters is that when a proviso embodies new provisions, the original provisions may be thought of as having been impliedly repealed, but, if, on the other hand, if it is a saving clause

and it is repugnant to the provision, what is the position? The hon. Minister, I am sure, has not examined the legal position. If you have a provision in a clause and give blanket powers to the executive, and to an officer of the grade of a customs collector, to regularise something, solely based on his discretion, and notwithstanding anything contained,—for, the provision says:

> "... notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or such other law, grant leave for such import....",

...in the Act or such other law, then what will be the position?

We have got the Sea Customs Act and there are other Acts and rules and regulations which govern both imports and exports. In this amendment, what is sought to be given as a power to be used or exercised at the discretion of a customs officer, notwithstanding anything obtaining at present in this law. I wonder whether the hon Minister has made out a case to arm the customs officers with such powers to give a go-by to all the legal provisions, and rely solely on their discretion. I shall show him presently how such a provision cannot merely be mischievous but can even jeopardise the interests of the country, by giving some examples from the published papers before me

But, before going into that, I would very much like the hon. Minister to consider whether the type of irregularities, which has been brought to the notice of Government, both in the matter of holding up imported stuff and also articles intended for export has revealed any necessity for incorporating such a provision and investing the customs officials with such dangerous powers. I shall give you one or two examples to show how such an enactment with the provision giving such absolute powers to the customs officers can operate to the detriment of our country's economic interests, the more so in the present context of foreign exchange crisis.

We all know that under the Sea Customs Act, licences are given for import. And due to the short supply of many vital commodities, it is well known in our country—and I think even Government will not dispute it—that in the matter of certain articles, licences are sold at a premium, and sometimes in the case of articles for which import licences have been issued, the very licences are sold at three hundred per cent or four hundred per cent of the value In such cases, nothing prevents an importer from importing it even without a licence, because he need only execute a bond. There are many Indian importers who have to their credit foreign exchange earned in a surreptitious way and kept in foreign banks. As I read the provision, it is not at all necessary to get the import licence, because the requirements of import licence, income-tax clearance, proof and all that come under the Sea Customs Act, and it is notwithstanding any such provisions that they are arming the Customs-collector with such blanket powers Therefore, a correct reading of this amendment must suggest to the hon. Minister that 'notwithstanding anything contained in the Sea Customs Act' would mean that even the necessity to take out an import licence can be dispensed with if the Customs-collector chooses to accept a bond. Where is it stated otherwise?

Take even the question of punishment. Again, I am relying only on this expression 'notwithstanding anything contained in this Act' Forfeiture of the bond may bring in its train a number of other punishments. There may be prosecution. All that can be taken away because when you have a saving clause saying that no rule, statute or regulation will bind in so far as the exercise of the discretion by the Customs-collector is concerned, where is the question of any law?

I put it this way A, an importer, imports by managing funds from outside and without reference to the foreign exchange regulation, some

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

articles and brings them to the port of Bombay. The goods are of the value of Rs. 50,000. These are goods for which the import licence will be sold at 300 per cent in India. I do not say that it is legal, but the fact remains that there are several such articles For example, some of the chemicals today are sold at 500 per cent. In such a case, is it not open to the Customs-collector, taking cover under this provision, to take a bond for the value, may be Rs. 50,000 and then allow it inside the country? In such a case, a merchant who executes a bond for Rs. 50,000, which is the value of the articles which he has imported, can sell away outside and earn Rs. 2,00,000 because the sale value will be 500 per cent and the value of the goods will be only Rs. 50,000?

Therefore, as I read it, there is the possibility of such mischief, and the hon Minister ought to have taken particular care to see that while it is desirable that in the interest of our trade and commerce, there should be the least delay in clearing goods from Customs, it is not merely desirable but necessary to go into the whole question

I shall give another example I was searching the *Weekly Bulletin of Import Trade Control*, which is again a publication which becomes necessary on account of the Sea Customs Act Here you have got a list of the licences issued. There is a case which is very typical, that is of art silk yarn I have also the *Import Trade Control Policy* with me A casual perusal of the names of the licensees would indicate that several of them would have got those licences by submitting false information, because the licences are clear and most of these firms are known to some of us Here in the *Import Trade Control Policy*, I find that licences for import of art silk fabrics will also be granted against the export of embroidered and hand-stitched goods of indigenous art silk fabrics. Another condition is that on prospective export, they can be licensed. On the ground of prospective export of a material on which art silk yarn has been used, art silk can be imported for full value—let alone the question of import licences being given to firms which are called established importers.

Therefore, it appears to me on going through the list of names—99 per cent of whom are only from Bombay—that the silk mills which have been specially considered on their assurance and a bond to the effect that they will have a prospective export have been given 100 per cent. In some cases, I find that when the entire population of weavers in South India, who have been traditionally using art silk and who have been having exports for a period of 10 or 12 years, have not been given one rupee worth of art silk yarn by way of direct import I find that 100 silk mills have been given licence, while there is no provision at all in the *Import Trade Control Policy* for its being given to silk mills It is very clearly specified

I find another name—I do not want to disclose the name here—of a big firm in Madras which has been given import licence for art silk yarn to the value of Rs 2½ lakhs on a prospective export of only handkerchiefs You know very well that embroidery on handkerchiefs will not consume more than half an anna worth of art silk yarn so that you can just calculate how many handkerchiefs will have to be exported for Rs 2½ lakhs He is doing so because the only requirement is that he should execute a bond. He can calculate the value of 200,000 or 500,000 handkerchiefs and execute a bond for, say Rs. 50,000. What does he lose? Because he is getting import licence for Rs. 2½ lakhs, he can with impunity go and pay Rs. 50,000, even if it came to a question of forfeiting the bond. I can point out many instances, because these are well known firms, which have been known not merely for their tax evasion but also

for manipulation of import matters But I do not want to take the time of the House

Therefore, my submission is that in such cases where there has been some departure from the rules which require observance of certain formalities in the matter of qualifying oneself for import licence, it is impossible under the present law to prevent abuse As is well known, when articles are selling at 400—500 per cent of the import value inside our country, all rules, regulations etc framed under the Sea Customs Act, that is, the original Act which is now sought to be amended can just be ignored if a Customs-collector were to think or were to exercise his discretion in a particular manner and the goods are allowed

It does not merely confine itself to imports It applies in the case of exports also The hon Minister referred to tea We know that when we have to go outside we have to have inoculation and vaccination certificates Would it be justifiable to arm the Customs officials to allow Indians to go abroad without such certificates? Is it not something like that?

Mr Deputy Speaker This is not clear to me The hon Member will kindly try to explain So far as I could understand it the authority that was being given to the Customs officer was that he might get a bond from the importer or exporter for the duty that was to be charged subsequently if at the time the goods were imported or exported the documents that could adduce proof as to the amount to be charged were not readily available So far as the actual authority to import or export is concerned, that is a separate matter altogether—so far as I can think of

Shri V P. Nayar. If that were so and the hon Minister could give me an assurance to that effect, I can agree But certainly the courts of our land are not bound to agree because the language of the clause is ambiguous What does it say?

'Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or such other law"—

It takes away the operation of every other legal provision—

> grant leave for such import, export or clearance on the person executing a bond in such amount, with such surety or security and subject to such conditions as the Customs-collector approves, for the doing of that thing within such time after the import, export or clearance as may be specified in the bond"

My submission is that all such things as are referred to are things coming under the Sea Customs Act or rules framed thereunder When we have an amendment whereby notwithstanding any such provision there is a power given to the Customs-collector, how does it operate? That is my real doubt And when I was expressing this doubt I pointed out instances in which the rules and regulations could be ignored if the Customs-collector chose to exercise his discretion in favour of a particular person As we know very often it does happen if one chooses to do that, then there is nothing under which you can proceed against anybody I could have understood if along with this the value of the bond had been fixed at ten times the value of the articles imported Ten times the value would have been justifiable

Firstly there is no indication or direction as to the amount for which the bond has to be taken Secondly there is no indication or direction as to what should be done in case the import is brought in by any surreptitious method Thirdly, there is clear indication that in case there is such import and if goods are allowed to be imported after taking the bond, the other consequences of law will follow When once we exempt all Acts and Regulations in the matter of this bond, then my submission is that it is very difficult for Government to check malpractices the more so in the pre-

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

sent context. As I have explained, when goods are selling at 500 or 600 per cent of their value, it is absolutely impossible, knowing as we do that several of our importers can manage—whatever may be the strict control exercised by the Reserve Bank in getting foreign exchange—to bring into our country some of these goods which our country needs. Most of them have private accounts elsewhere earned by nefarious means during the past so many years and they can certainly bring in these goods.

Supposing I am an art silk mill owner. Out of the money which I have secreted in some bank, in the name of A, B or C I bring in some art silk yarn. I convince the Customs authorities that but for taking it inside the mill my mill will not work and I will have naturally to retrench the workers. It is a justifiable ground for the Customs Collector to allow the goods to be taken away from the customs on taking a bond. But, how do you prevent mischief? This is a point which I would like the hon. Minister to explain. May be the way in which he is nodding his head in approval seems to be such that he agrees with me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That we will see.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I think he really meant that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No conjectures and guesses, please.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I once again want to put before the House a concrete case (*Interruptions*). Even in our import trade control policy, articles like art silk yarn which have been denied to the hundreds of thousands of our weavers have been given to monopoly manufacturers even against the rules in force, as I have shown. In such cases I am sure that this particular Bill will bring many more hardships; and, also, it will give chances for those who have a tendency to be corrupt to indulge in the exercise of powers too often and justify them by the provision which we are having in this Bill—by which we are supposed to give a complete go-by to all legal provisions.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister while piloting this Bill has stated that the amendment sought to this Act is a simple one. Whether it is really a simple one or a drastic one is a matter, I think, of interpretation. If we take only that aspect, as he has interpreted, that what was being practised is being legalised, then, it would look a very simple provision, though one would fail to understand why the language is used in such a way as to give much wider powers than was even otherwise desired

There is another aspect to which I would like to refer. Mr. Nayar was very eloquent and he has brought before the House (*Dr. B Gopala Reddi*: Always) certain matters concerning it He has mentioned one or two lines where the profits are so huge that it is quite easy for anybody to execute a bond and also to pay the penalty That penalty and the execution of the bond are just matters of calculation They can very well be accommodated under the huge profits that one would get through these imports.

I would add one more item to this and that is arecanut. It is also an article which today has got a profit value. My own information is that the profits are 400 to 500 per cent. because of the rigorous import policy which has got to be so necessarily in the interest of national development There are certain articles which have got a very huge profit aspect and, therefore, the powers given in this Bill to the Customs Collectors are such that it is quite possible that the Collectors and merchants, if they work as a team, can defeat the very purpose of the Bill, and the rigorous import policy. It is more than possible. Not only we will lose the foreign exchange

but it will also create a situation and a climate not congenial for the healthy growth of trade and commerce.

One thing is there and that sometimes baffles us. It is this. Whenever such blanket powers are given to the officers in the Customs Department or the Income-tax Department, it is not the business community that resents it. They rather like it.

An Hon. Member: Yes

Shri Heda: When we were dealing with taxes like the Wealth Tax and Estate Duty, we mentioned that the business community is quite happy if more and more powers are given to the officers of the Income-tax Department or the Customs Department. Why is it so? Why are they not happy on relying upon the courts of law? Why are such powers generally given to Tribunals and not a provision made for appeals direct to High Courts? This is a big snag.

I think it is the duty of the sovereign body and more so of the Ministry to look into the question whether there is any possibility or whether there exists already a sort of unholy alliance between these two sectors, the trade and the customs or income-tax officers

Evasion of taxes and what we call corruption are two different problems that we are facing. Many times, it appears that they contradict each other. I think, quite often they do not contradict each other but rather help each other. If we look at it from this angle the verdict is not so happy.

I do not know why the Ministry is particular to use the words which Mr. Nayar said were vague—but I think he did not mean it—but which are very clear and give wide powers. Even if, for practical purposes, we have to give certain powers to those officers, we may give without such wide scope. I once again urge upon the hon. Minister to see that in the implementation, these two different interests do not form a sort of a league and indulge in anti-national activity.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Sir, I would like to say a word or two about the interpretation of the new section 195(B) The Statement of Objects and Reasons seems to contemplate only the clearance of goods. The Sea Customs Act, 1878 and several other enactments lay down certain requirements which have to be complied with before goods can be released by the customs authorities for export or import. I do not know what exactly the object of the Bill is but it looks from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the question of import or export is not contemplated; it contemplates the acts to be done for the purpose of clearance. If so, the wording of the clause is not happy.

Shri Nayar gave the interpretation that goods could be exported and imported without licence. I do not think that Government is contemplating such a situation. Of course, the Minister will enlighten us on that point. If that is not the object, I think a small change in the section would be sufficient. The words 'import or export any goods or currency' may be omitted. The amended section will read thus:

> "Where this Act or any other law requires anything to be done b fore a person can . . .clear any goods . . ."

The object of this Bill is only to avoid difficulties of clearance. I would request the hon. Minister to omit the words as suggested by me; that will give no scope for any interpretation as that of my hon. friend, Shri Nayar. We are in great difficulties with regard to foreign exchange and we want to expand our export activities. It will be very good to make the rules as easy as possible.

Again, the officer is not bound to release the goods. Absolute discretion is given to him to take adequate security. If the Government intends that

[Shri Achar]

even in extreme cases where there may be no licence at all, there should be no difficulty, then it can also be remedied because the word used is 'may'. By having probably certain Government orders restricting this discretion or laying down rules as to what should be the amount of security, the difficulties caused by this interpretation could be avoided. Shri Nayar himself has suggested ten times the value of the goods or a very large security. Therefore all these difficulties would be avoided. My hon. friend, Shri Nayar and I rarely agree; at least on this point we agree.

Shri V. P. Nayar: When you agree, I am doubtful of my wisdom.

Shri Achar: If the intention of the Government is only to avoid difficulties of clearance, the words in the clause 'import or export any goods or currency or' may be omitted.

16·35 hrs.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, Shri Nayar referred to the import of art silk yarn because it affects a section of the handloom weavers in the southern districts of Madras. I thought that I might also add to the mischief . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Add to the mischief.

Shri Tangamani: Mischief may be added on by the inclusion of such a clause to the Sea Customs Act. In the Import Trade Control Policy of the Government of India for the Licensing Period, April to September, 1958, appendix 42, clause 3 reads that licences will normally be granted on the basis of actual exports effected on or after the 1st January, 1958 and that art silk mills may however be given such licences in anticipation of exports subject to their furnishing a bond acceptable to the licensing authorities. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the basis of the export for the current licensing period and whether licences are being issued to those various importers as given in the statement showing the particulars of import licences issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports during the week ending 12th July, 1958.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker:. This would be outside the scope of this Bill.

Shri Tangamani: I will come to the next point. If this is going to be the policy, then I am afraid persons other than those who were getting import licences for the period ending 12th July, 1958, persons from the south are unlikely to get the permits

Another point is this. In the Import Trade Control Handbook on rules and procedures, appendix 7 deals with the form of bond for clearance of restricted goods. Here again I find that this bond is taken only for the purpose of clearance The condition of the bond is that these importers bind themselves to a certain amount. The form really contemplates clearance of the imported goods But as pointed out both by Shri Achar and Shri Nayar, the wording of the section is unhappy. Even though there is repetition, I would like to point out that it may lead to mischief. Sir, it was pointed out that the amending Bill will only cover clearance and may not cover export or import But this is what it says. Notwithstanding—not what is contained in the earlier part but—anything contained in this Act or such other law, grant.. ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has to be read with the first part. That is to say, this Act or any other law requiring anything to be done by a person to import or export any goods . . . *(Interruptions.)*

Shri V. P. Nayar: Can 'Notwithstanding" be qualified? "Notwithstanding" means notwithstanding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: "Notwithstanding" means notwithstanding, but notwithstanding what? Notwithstanding certain facts. It is related to the earlier portion.

Shri Tangamani: This "Notwithstanding" is so omnibus It says

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or such other law, grant leave for such import, export or clearance on the person executing the bond"

It also gives powers for the purpose of export and import, and he really pointed out also how export and import licences can be got and the amount that can be imported also in the case of artificial silk So, unless those two words "import" and export" are not deleted I am afraid this will be giving blanket power to the customs collector

With these observations I oppose the Bill

Dr B Gopala Reddi I thought the Bill would be accepted without any discussion at all unless there is a convention in the House that no Bill should be accepted without discussion

This is purely an administrative matter The import export policy is not involved in this The customs collectors do not issue these licences What has been obtaining for so many years now is being regularised because somebody expressed a doubt whether they had the power to take a bond

Sometimes people would like to export things and they may say it does not attract any customs duty, but the customs collector might have a doubt whether it would attract, because in the case of export or import of woollen fabrics and things like that, certain categories are not subject to any duties but certain categories are subject to these duties So, when there is a doubt he takes a bond and allows the export Later on it is verified, it is sent to the laboratory, to the appraisers and all that for verifying the thing, and if it is cleared, it is all right; otherwise, he has to pay the penalty

We are not interfering with section 167 of the Sea Customs Act, we are not doing anything with regard to the sections of the Sea Customs Act All the penalties are there In certain cases, the vessel is confiscated Sometimes all the goods are confiscated, and then again a penalty of thrice the value of the goods also is levied Section 167(8) says

> Such goods shall be liable to confiscation and any person concerned in such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the goods or not exceeding Rs 1,000"

All these penalties are there They are going to be operated against culpable people The only power now taken is that in doubtful cases, they give a bond and we clear the goods because we do not want any congestion because there is lack of warehouse accommodation etc, and later on it is verified If they have to pay something they would pay, or of course, if they do not pay in time, they would be levied a penalty and things like that

So it is only a procedural thing, regularising what is in practice today, because some doubt has been expressed in some quarters, and it has nothing to do with the licensing authority We are not going to favour anybody They must produce a licence if a licence is necessary and they have to pay the duty The correct duty has to be collected So, there is no question of any discretionary powers and things like that except taking a bond and releasing the goods

Otherwise what happens? Suppose we do not give the power and the present practice is not followed The goods will be detained for days and days

Shri V P Nayar Why?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi Suppose he has lost his licence and the customs collector has reason to believe that he has a licence but he is unable to produce it on the spot Then, of course, he will try to get a duplicate

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

etc., but in the meantime the goods will be held up for ten, 15 days. What would happen to the goods? Should they be lying in the docks?

Shri V. P. Nayar: They are not perishables.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: They may be perishables. After all, certain discretionary power is being given to the customs collector. In such doubtful cases he takes a bond and releases the goods. If he does not produce the licence in ten or 15 days as is incorporated in the bond, he is subject to penalty or any other thing.

Shri Heda: That penalty is the snag. If he does not produce the import licence, he should be asked to surrender the goods

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Or thrice the value of the goods Suppose it is worth Rs. 10,000, then he will have to pay a penalty of Rs. 30,000 The Sea Customs Act has long provisions about these penalties. Section 167 is very long covering sixteen pages, and we are not touching any of the provisions of section 167.

So, it is only a procedural matter. Otherwise, the whole thing would be held up and it is not good for the party. Suppose it comes by air, sometimes some parcels come, and he has to produce the licence immediately. He may say: "I execute a bond now, and tomorrow I shall produce the licence". Unless this discretionary power is there, the customs collector will have to say: "Under the rules you will have to produce the licence; otherwise, we will not clear the goods at all."

There is a categorical provision in the Tea Act, for instance, about the export licence. So, notwithstanding that, when the collector is satisfied, he can take a bond, and the bond will contain all the conditions, and subject to these conditions the goods will be released. So, it is a concession to the business people. We are liberalising the provisions of the Act. So, it is a concession.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is precisely our complaint. You are doing it in the most undeserved manner.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: What is the alternative? The whole thing would be held up, and we do not have space in some of these docks there. It is only regularising the procedure, and there is no controversy about it. It is really a concession to the business community

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am sorry that the hon. Minister started replying by saying that if there was no convention that a Bill should be opposed, such opposition would not have been there. I thought that he was trying to establish a new convention

in the House that whatever the Opposition says, however reasonable it may be, Government is in duty bound not to accept it Unless he wants such a convention to be established, there is no rhyme or reason as far as I can see why the hon Minister should have come forward with the strange logic which I heard in his speech

He says that there has all along been this latitude shown by the customs collector We know that every act which involves the movement of property and which conforms to the definition of theft is not a theft unless it is brought to the court and established That does not mean that we give a complete licence to all persons to indulge in thieving

What is the necessity now? If for all these years Government have been allowing the customs collector to exercise his discretion what is the big necessity at present to come and regularise it? And the hon Minister seems to understand little about the words used 'of this enactment" and other enactments" "This enactment" must necessarily mean and can only mean

Mr Deputy-Speaker Is it necessary that such language should be used?

Shri V P Nayar I am subject to correction

Mr Deputy-Speaker When it can be avoided, why should it be used?

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is all in good spirit I did not mean any offence at all

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the words would not convey that spirit

Shri V. P. Nayar: The common sense meaning of those words may be taken

It is very specifically stated "Notwithstanding anything in this Act" He was referring to the Tea Act, the Coffee Act and other Acts, but "this Act" must necessarily mean the Sea Customs Act What is the provision, what is the other enactment under which you can get an import licence? There is no other Act He was saying section 167 would not be attracted

The hon Minister said that section 167 of the Sea Customs Act, to which he made reference, will not be attracted How? I do not know how he can reconcile his position Because, he is specifically excluding it from all the laws on the subject, including the Sea Customs Act by the use of the words "Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act' It does not mean this amendment "This Act" must mean the Sea Customs Act to which this Bill is an amending Bill So that argument has no force at all

Secondly about punishment, if there is a bond and a forfeiture of the bond today punishment also follows under the provisions of the Sea Customs Act So that when once you give a latitude

Dr B Gopala Reddi When once you take a bond, it is governed by the conditions laid down in the bond itself But now we are going to take action under the Act also—the bond and the Act

Shri V P Nayar But that is excluded According to our interpretation such Acts are excluded, and I am perfectly justified in submitting this argument, because I find that I am in the company of no less a person than Maxwell I went through all the provisions on how a statute has to be interpreted, and I would recommend to the hon Minister also to read the chapter on the Repugnancy of Provisions and Abrogating Earlier Provisions That will give him a clear understanding, and with that understanding in view I can find no better authority than Maxwell, much less in our Library

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

When you have this particular Bill it is necessary for us to consider how it will affect the existing legislation in the matter of import, forfeiture, bond, punishment and everything. If you take away all laws, regulations and rules in force and say "notwithstanding anything contained therein", the Customs Collector has the discretion. And how is the discretion exercised? By circumstances which, according to his discretion, should be such as to enable him to pass an order on the bond. I submit that in such cases clear and specific provisions ought to be made before a discretion is vested. Otherwise, in the absence of clear and specific provisions limiting the exercise of discretion by an executive officer, no courts are going to justify the exercise of a discretion Because, the courts have always held that the exercise of discretion by an executive officer must be on the same basis as the courts exercising discretion. Do we have anything in this? I regret that despite all our efforts, the hon. Minister does not seem to understand the distinction between this particular Bill and the other laws.

I would once again urge upon him that in his wisdom he may reconsider this. There is nothing lost; because, he himself says that we are having it for a period of time. If by five o'clock it is not passed, the Heavens are not going to fall, as he himself agrees, and the import policy is not going to be changed. Nor are we having any crisis here? But with the possibility of mischief, with its great potential for mischief, I submit that such a blanket power cannot be given, and it will be very dangerous to set up a precedent investing the Customs official or, for that matter, any other officer with power to give the go-by to all enactments and statutes and asking him to exercise his discretion merely based on certain circumstances and facts as he understands them.

I would once again appeal to the hon. Minister that in the interests of our country's economy, in the interests of our country's trade he should reconsider the provisions of this Bill and bring forward another amendment, as otherwise it will be said later on about him that he was responsible for this legislation.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: The Sea Customs Act, as it stands at present, does not have a provision about taking bonds and clearing the goods. But the Collectors, in their discretionary powers, are following that practice Otherwise, as I said, difficulties would arise and there will be a standstill in business. And the Attorney-General seems to have expressed a doubt whether they had the power The Collectors thought they had the power, because it is a matter of procedure how the goods have to be cleared and things like that But the Attorney-General seems to have expressed a doubt whether the Collectors had those powers of taking a bond. Now, in order to strengthen their action by legal enactment we have come forward with this amending legislation which only is a procedural matter.

Whatever Mr Nayar has said about other things, I did not quite understand. It does not matter. Anyhow, as I said, the Attorney-General expressed a doubt, and we are trying to remove that doubt.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted

16.55 hrs.

MANIPUR AND TRIPURA (REPEAL OF LAWS) BILL

The Minister of Cooperation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Manipur and Tripura (Repeal of Laws) Bill, 1958, be taken into consideration."

By this Bill, as the title itself indicates, we propose to repeal three of the enactments which are in force today and to replace them by three other enactments. These are (1) The Manipur Co-operative Societies Act, 1947, (2) The Tripura Co-operative Societies Act, 1358 T E (that is the Hindu Calendar Year), and (3) The Tripura Kushid Niyamak Bidhi, 1303 T E (which is also of the Tripura Calendar). And these three enactments are to be replaced by (1) The Assam Co-operative Societies Act, 1949 (2) The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, and (3) The Bombay Money-lenders Act, 1946

Both these Governments have been pressing us that these enactments which are inadequate and defective and not conforming to the principles of co-operation, etc, should be repealed and replaced by the enactments which I have mentioned I do not think I need give the details of defects, but some I might put before the House by way of illustration For instance, in the Manipur Co-operative Societies Act, 1947 there is no provision for division and amalgamation of societies We are trying to reorganise many of these societies Some may be divided and some amalgamated, but this process would be impossible under the existing provisions of this Act

Secondly, it is also possible under section 13(2) of the Manipur Co-operative Societies Act, 1947 that one man might have more votes than one according to the number of shares he owns This is against the co-operative principle Irrespective of the number of shares, the votes cannot be more than one So, this also we seek to remove

Then, under section 19 of the Act, which defines the rights of a society in respect of the recovery of debts, there is not proper priority for the debts owed to a co-operative society Now, we are trying to create a first charge which is necessary to be created in favour of a co-operative society if we want to assist them in their recovery.

Then, the Manipur Act does not also exclude the jurisdiction of civil courts Now, so far as recoveries of co-operative societies' loans are concerned, the matter is generally efetred to arbitration, and that is the final thing Recourse to civil courts would be a lengthy procedure, and therefore it is not a position which is helpful for the operation of co-operative societies

There is also no provision in the Act for extension of financial assistance by State Governments to societies, as is envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan, by which the Governments contribute share capital to the co-operative societies

Then, about the Tripura Co-operative Societies Act, that is also considered out-moded, defective and inadequate For instance, it is not properly drafted and there is no provision for settlement of disputes by arbitration There is no provision also or the appointment of liquidators and for statutory audit The Act requires the payment of a fee of ten rupees for registration of the society which, we consider, is not desirable That does not obtain so far as other Acts are concerned Then, the Act does not also recognise the principle that a member is entitled to only one vote which I have already referred to so far as the Manipur Act was concerned

With respect to the Tripura Kushid Niyamak Bidhi this Act is also very old This is about money-lending There is provision for licensing, but the regulation of money-lending business is not adequate

17 hrs

These are the various reasons I do not think I need go and deal with the matter more exhaustively. It is only due to the request of the Governments of Manipur and Tripura, which was made in 1955 that we have taken up the matter They thought that merely a notification would be enough, but we examined the legal provisions and found that a repealing

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

Act is necessary. That is why, Sir, I have come before this House with this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the repeal of certain laws in force in the Union territories of Manipur and Tripura be taken into consideration"

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Manipur and Tripura (Repeal of Laws) Bill, 1958, is a small piece of legislation conferring delegated power on the Central Government with respect to the working of co-operative societies in Manipur and Tripura.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue next day.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 3rd September, 1958.

[*Tuesday, 2nd September 1958*]

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1376	Mental Hospital, Delhi	4216
1377	Trains between Mau and Indara Junctions	4216-17
1378	Electrification of Jalna Railway Station	4217
1379	Opening of a Station between Partur and Rajani Stations	4217-18
1380	Supply of Foodgrains to various State Governments	4218
1382	Railway Codes	4218-19
1383	Railway Employees	4219
1384	Railway Claims	4219-20
1385	Small Irrigation Schemes	4220
1386	Seed Multiplication Farms	4220

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT 4222—28

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following two adjournment motions given notice of by the members shown against them —

(i) Breaches in the Kaddam dam in Adilabad district, Andhra resulting in suspension of rail traffic on the Kazipet Nagpur section and loss of property	Notice by Sarva-Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray and Rajendra Singh
(ii) Alleged suicide by members of a family in Bareilly, U P, due to unemployment	Notice by Sarva-Shri Ram Sewak Yadav and Arjun Singh Bhaduria

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 4229

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the statement regarding Ganga Barrage Project.

(2) A copy of the Report of the Refinery Location Committee.

COLUMNS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE PRESENTED 4230

Eighth Report was presented.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS . . . 4230—33

(1) The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V Ramaswamy) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 16th August, 1958 to a supplementary by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla on Starred Question No. 148 regarding Wooden Sleepers .

(2) The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) made a statement regarding Cholera and Gastroenteritis in Delhi

BILL PASSED . . . 4233—4362

(i) Further discussion on the motion to consider the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, as reported by the Select Committee concluded. After the clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed as amended.

COLUMNS

BILL PASSED—*contd.*

(2) The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi) moved for the consideration of the Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill. After the clause by clause consideration the Bill was passed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . 4362—66

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) moved for the consideration of the Manipur and Tripura (Repeal of Laws) Bill. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1958—

Further discussion on the motion to consider and passing of the Manipur and Tripura (Repeal of Laws) Bill, consideration and passing of the Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Bill and also discussion on the recommendations of the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee.

Pl.3.40.XIX.17.58
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